FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 APRIL 1985

Sudan

A meeting between military and civilian leaders on the formation of a transitional government was postponed from 14 April to a later date to allow for more consultations, SUNA announced. Nevertheless, the alliance of trade unions and political parties subsequently gave the military authorities a list of 10 candidates for the government, suggesting that either doctors' leader Al-Jazuli Daf'allah or lawyers' leader Mirghani al-Nasri should be prime minister, according to a civilian spokesman cited by AFP. Despite AFP and KUNA reports that southern rebel leader Colonel John Garang will be offered a post in the new government, the Kuwaiti agency carried a warning by a spokesman for Garang's movement that the latter will resume military action in the south on 16 April when its deadline for the establishment of civilian rule has expired. Meanwhile, in remarks reported by AFP, Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turabi warned the other parties against attempting to abolish the Islamic law introduced in 1983. On the other hand, an alliance of southerners residing in Khartoum called for the abolition of Islamic law in a statement carried by SUNA.

As for measures taken by the military authorities, SUNA announced Armed Forces Commander General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab's decision to suspend the activities of the Military Commercial Corporation, an army-controlled holding company involved in business activities. The agency also noted that the authorities have arrested 36 ministers and leaders of the "hateful May regime," and Omdurman radio broadcast an Armed Forces announcement canceling exit visas and travel documents issued before 11 April.

Regarding Sudan's foreign relations, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab received a message from the Soviet leadership on 14 April expressing the latter's "satisfaction over the radical change" in Sudan, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, Cairo's *AL-AKHBAR* revealed that Siwar al-Dhahab has sent an "important" message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, MENA reported. In Libya, the clandestine Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution radio carried statements rejecting the Sudanese-Egyptian joint defense agreement, urging Sudanese in Cairo to seize former President Ja'far Numayri, and denouncing Hasan al-Turabi's Muslim Brotherhood as a "party of the U.S. CIA."

Lebanon

As shelling continued in the Sidon area over the weekend, sources cited by Beirut radio disclosed that military and political leaders in the capital were considering a plan providing for the withdrawal of gunmen and simultaneous deployment of the Lebanese Army in Sidon. Casualties since the fighting's inception on 19 March had reached 76 dead and 359 wounded by the evening of 14 April, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Muslim and leftist gunmen have formed a "popular army" in Sidon and that the Islamic Unification Movement has sent reinforcements to the city from Tripoli.

In another development, Beirut radio blamed "the Israeli enemy and his agents" for the "massacre" of 15 people in a western Al-Biqa' village. However, Israeli sources cited by Jerusalem radio and television denied any IDF or army of southern Lebanon involvement in the killings, attributing them to political differences between families in the village.

Madrid Bombing

An anonymous caller to an international news agency in Beirut announced that the Islamic Jihad was responsible for the terrorist bombing of the restaurant near a U.S. base outside the Spanish capital of Madrid, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Islamic Jihad's claim for the bombing was the "most dependable" of the several received, AFP cited Spanish Interior Minister Jose Barrionuevo as saying. The agency concluded that this theory could show U.S. interests outside the Mideast are now also at risk from attacks by the Islamic Jihad.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat discussed the Palestinian issue with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad on 14 April, INA reported. Meanwhile, 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan told Radio Monte Carlo that the PLO and Jordan intend to send joint delegations to the five permanent UN Security Council member states, and he noted that a similar delegation is currently visiting Algeria to brief President Chadli Bendjedid on the PLO-Jordanian accord prior to the Algerian leader's visit to Washington. As for the U.S. stand, Al-Hasan contended that 'Arafat's recent meeting with David Obey's congressional delegation was "a sign that we are on our way toward removing the U.S. rejection concerning the question of Palestinian representation."

Murphy Tour

The 14 April talks between Jordanian King Husayn and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy focused on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, a Royal Court source announced in a statement cited by PETRA-JNA. Commenting on Murphy's visit, Amman's *SAWT AL-SHA'B* stressed that Syria's reluctance to play a prominent role in the peace process should not be an excuse for the United States to retreat from its responsibility to reactivate the peace process. For Syria's part, Damascus radio stressed that Syria's decision to receive Murphy does not mean that it has agreed to enter the U.S. "game and plans," adding that the U.S. visitor will hear in private talks with the Syrians the same "firm, principled stand from which Syria has never deviated." In a related commentary reported by the radio, Syria's *AL-THAWRAH* said Murphy's tour will achieve nothing if the U.S. envoy fails to present new ideas. Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received the U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey on 13 April, according to SANA.

Israel

In a surprise move against the usual "formality" of approving ministerial trips, the Cabinet failed to approve Minister 'Ezer Weizman's scheduled private visit to Egypt, IDF radio reported on 14 April. Likud ministers contended that the visit was presented as an "official political mission," details of which were not coordinated with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. If the trip to Cairo is not approved in the inner cabinet session 15 April, the survival of the national unity government faces "grave danger," according to government circles cited by the radio.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni met with Shamir after the Cabinet session, Jerusalem radio noted. Commenting on the Weizman trip, Basyuni said Cairo views it as a "private" visit which will be welcome at "any time."

Iran

Revolution Guards used gunfire to disperse a large antiwar demonstration in Tehran on 10 April, according to the clandestine radios Free Voice of Iran and Nejat-e Iran. The protest originated in southern Tehran, previously known for its support for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime. Tehran radio subsequently cited local press reports that 300 supporters of banned opposition parties were arrested during the "events" in the 13th Aban District of southern Tehran, and IRNA acknowledged that a youth was killed in the 10 April clash between "revolutionary forces" and "a group of youths who had repeatedly bothered residents" in the district. The agency contended that local residents responded by demonstrating in support of the authorities and against "counterrevolutionary acts." Youthful Hezbollah supporters also demonstrated in "uptown" Tehran on 13 April against those who display "immoral and unprincipled conduct" in their outdoor appearance, according to IRNA. In another development, Tehran radio announced that a mullah from Bukan Islamic Center was killed by "counterrevolutionary agents" on 13 April.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz expressed Iraq's concern over Iranian preparations for a new offensive in a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar reported by INA.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwaiti Defense — As a precautionary move against any Gulf war "spillover," Kuwaiti Defense Minister Salim al-Sabah said Kuwait is stockpiling food and protecting installations which could become first targets, the *ARAB TIMES* reported 13 April. Meanwhile, a group of National Assembly deputies called for an "urgent" Arab summit to ensure adherence to the Arab Defense Treaty, the paper noted.

UK-Saudi Talks — On arriving in Riyadh for brief talks with SaudiKing Fahd, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was met by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. King Fahd described his short but general talks with Thatcher as "useful," Riyadh television stated.

Pakistan-DRA

In continued protests over border incidents, the Pakistani Foreign Ministry in Islamabad lodged a "strong protest" with the Afghan charge d'affaires for an airspace violation over Chitral on 11 April, Karachi radio reported. The Foreign Ministry rejected DRA claims that Pakistani Armed Forces shelled Konar Province 13 times from 15 March - 9 April.

According to the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Pakistani charge d'affaires was summoned for Pakistan's "irresponsible aggression" in the shelling of Konar Province, Kabul radio noted. The ministry rejected Pakistan's protest on the "alleged" DRA airspace violation as "baseless and ill-intentioned." In a separate incident, the ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to "strongly" condemn the intrusion of Pakistani military aircraft over Nangarhar Province on 12 April.

Maghreb

Morocco and Mauritania have agreed to resume diplomatic relations, Rabat and Nouakchott radios announced in the wake of the Moroccan foreign minister's visit to Mauritania on 12 April.

Meanwhile, an SDAR Information Ministry statement cited by Algiers radio claimed that the Saharan People's Liberation Army inflicted 40 casualties on Moroccan forces in attacks on 7-9 April.

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'Arafat Says PLO Will Not Abandon 'Military Option'

GF131136 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized that the PLO will not abandon its military option despite the fact that it is dealing with peaceful efforts in the region with an open mind. He also emphasized that the Palestinian resistance is fighting on the side of the Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon. In a statement published in today's issue of *AL-ITTIHAD*, 'Arafat disclosed that eight Palestinian officers had drowned when they were trying to carry out a commando operation against the enemy.

Regarding his meeting with the U.S. Congressional delegation in Amman yesterday, 'Arafat said he had told them about the Arabs' disappointment in the U.S. moves and stand. He clarified that the meeting was not the first of its kind because he met with U.S. officials many times in 1975, 1977, and 1983. The problem with Americans is that they are hostile to the PLO when they are in power, while they talk about the Palestinian people's legitimate rights when they leave. "This explains their continued fear of international Zionism," he said.

Experience with the United States has been bitter since the summer of 1980, when Washington arranged a cease-fire between the PLO and the Israeli enemy in southern Lebanon and then the United States exploited this situation to prepare for the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Regarding the recent developments in Sudan, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that the PLO is hopeful of what has taken place there. He said he will visit Khartoum shortly and acquaint himself with developments there during his meetings with the new Sudanese leadership.

Praises Mubarak's Policy

NC140610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 April (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has praised Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's policy. He said that Mubarak has formulated a new policy and has built new bridges with the Arab nation. In an interview to be published by the magazine *UKTUBAR* on Sunday, 'Arafat noted that President Mubarak was loyal to his principles during his recent visit to Washington. This was particularly true in reference to the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people. 'Arafat declared: Before U.S. and European officials, and in the face of all the new relations in the Arab world, Egypt came out clearly, consistently, and strongly in favor of the PLO.

According to 'Arafat, relations between Egypt and the PLO are stronger now than ever before. He also noted that contacts are continuing and that these serve as a forum to exchange views. In this regard, he pointed out that Egypt sent the largest delegation to the PNC meetings in Algiers and Amman. He said that Palestine has once again become an Egyptian issue before being an Arab or Palestinian one. In response to a question, 'Arafat noted that he will visit Egypt as soon as he receives an invitation.

'Arafat also touched on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He called for Arab action in support of this agreement so no one may say there is a Jordanian axis against Syria, against Lebanon, or against any other country. He declared: We want a joint, supportive Arab position. After this, a dialogue will be held with the five permanent members of the Security Council. This may be done within the Council itself, or separately with each state. 'Arafat continued: The next point is more important. The Arab states must ask the Security Council to hold an open debate on the issue. He explained: We want the issue to be discussed, so it will remain alive politically and internationally. The Americans must also be convinced that an international conference is necessary. This is not simply a Jordanian-Palestinian task; it is a Jordanian-Palestinian-Arab-international task that must involve all friends of the United States.

'Arafat expressed his regret at the continuing U.S. insistence on the three noes: no to the PLO, no to a Palestinian state, and no to an international conference.

'Arafat discussed the current situation in the Arab world, and described it as a bad time for Arabs. He declared: We, together with the Lebanese, spent 88 days being slaughtered in Beirut without a single demonstration being staged in any Arab state. He added: We have entered and are living in a bad time for Arabs. The Arab masses have been robbed of their will.

Turning to Lebanon, 'Arafat warned against the deterioration of the situation in Sidon, which he called extremely grave. He also warned that the alliance between Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, and Samir Ja'ja's dissident movement constitutes a huge force backed by Israel. If Sidon falls to Lahd and Ja'ja', Israel will control a horseshoe-shaped area extending from Sidon to Jazzin, the border strip, and the sea. Consequently, the capture of Sidon will complete the steps necessary to form mini-states in Southern Lebanon. According to 'Arafat, the Palestinians, backed by certain nationalist and Islamic forces and the remnants of a Lebanese Army unit, are fighting valiantly in Sidon's defense.

'Arafat attacked Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said: Al-Qadhdhafi's job is to sabotage African unity and to block the role of the Arab masses. He asked: Who benefits from the supply of missiles to Iran so that it may use them against Iraq? Who benefited from the mining of the Red Sea? He said: The problem is that two Arab regimes, in addition to Israel, are focusing their efforts against the Palestinian revolution. Their purpose is to remove that element from the Middle East equation. 'Arafat asked: Why have you forsaken me? I remind the Arab nation of Kaunda's comment at the African summit. He said: Syrians and Libyans, take your hands off the Palestinians. You are treating the Palestinians like South Africa treats the blacks

'Arafat Sends 'Urgent' Message to Security Council

JN131812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent an urgent message to the UN Security Council president on the volatile situation in southern Lebanon and the threats to the Palestinian camps posed by the daily artillery shelling of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps by the invasion forces in cooperation with the fascist isolationist forces who seek to destroy the camps and expel their citizens. The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that Brother Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations, met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in New York last night and asked him to quickly interfere and explain developments in southern lebanon to the UN Security Council.

Soviet Ambassador in Tunis Sends Letter to 'Arafat

JN121817 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
12 Apr 85 pp 1, 14

[Text] Tunis — *AL-DUSTUR* — The Soviet Union has strongly denounced the continuous Israeli aggression in Lebanon and expressed its solidarity with the Lebanese people, who are struggling to realize their legitimate rights. It demanded Israel's immediate, unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese areas in accordance with relevant UN Security Council resolutions. In a letter the Soviet ambassador in Tunis asked to be given to Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet Union said that Israel, which is going too far in its encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity, is escalating its terror and violence campaign in southern Lebanon.

The letter said that new, serious reports had been received on the occupiers' crimes, their collective torture of the people in towns and villages in southern Lebanon, as well as of the Palestinian refugees, their storming operations and arrests, and their insults to the Lebanese people's national and religious sentiments. It added that the peaceful Lebanese citizens, particularly old men, women, and children, are becoming victims of arbitrary measures.

The letter noted that the greatest amount of Lebanese blood that has been shed since the 1982 aggression is being shed in Lebanon now. It said that while in Tel Aviv they hypocritically speak about the Israeli forces' withdrawal in stages, their actual withdrawal is being transformed into the iron-fist policy, which had been declared Israel's official policy toward southern Lebanon. The Soviet Union asserted that Israel's terror reveals its true intentions in Lebanon. Israel through terror and force is trying to repress the Lebanese people's just struggle to liberate their territory from occupation by relying on its hired agents with the aim of provoking communal fighting and undermining the legitimate government's authority.

AL-KHALIJ Details DFLP 'Unanimity Document'

GF141402 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
14 Apr 85 p 16

[*AL-KHALIJ* dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The Central Information Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] yesterday broadcast the text of the national unanimity document signed by more than 2,000 public organizations, municipalities, and social figures in various regions and sectors in the occupied Western Bank and Gaza Strip. The document affirmed the rejection of UN Resolution 242 and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also affirmed the necessity for convening an international conference with the independent participation of the PLO, strengthening relations with Syria and the Lebanese national powers, and adhering to the principle of the return of land, self-determination, and establishing an independent state.

AL-KHALIJ Notes PFLP Statement on Amman Accord

GF141336 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
14 Apr 85 p 16

[*AL-KHALIJ* dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] A statement issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] yesterday said that the new agreement between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn concerning a joint political agreement reveals for the second time the extent of the PLO'S leadership in siding with the United States so that plans for liquidating the Palestinian issue can be implemented in spite of the determination of the Palestinian and the Arab people in rejecting the Amman agreement and the recent contacts to form a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to propagandize the agreement.

The statement added that the rapid formation of the new Cabinet in Amman led by Zayd al-Rufa'i was to pave the road for the success of the mission of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

The statement explained that the goal of Murphy's current visit to the region is to prepare for direct negotiations between the Zionist enemy and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation under the U.S. umbrella and according to the Camp David Accords and the Reagan plan.

The statement accused the PLO leadership of dangerous involvement in the U.S. solutions. It called on the Palestinian and Arab people to oppose and abort these plots through all available means.

Damascus Cites Fatah Spokesman on Attack

JN140753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT
14 Apr 85

[Text] Occupied Palestine — Palestinian fedayeen destroyed an Israeli military vehicle inside the occupied Arab territories and killed and wounded a number of enemy soldiers inside it.

A military spokesman for the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah-General Command of Al-'Asifah Forces, has said that the day before yesterday one of the units attacked a military vehicle carrying Zionist soldiers at the crossroad of Sa'ir village, northeast of Hebron, in the occupied West Bank.

He added that the attack destroyed the vehicle and killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers. The spokesman said that the occupation forces imposed a curfew on the area following the attack.

Bus in Hebron Destroyed

JN140603 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] In Damascus, Fatah dissidents have claimed responsibility for an operation against the Israelis in the occupied territories. According to a statement issued in Damascus, the Palestinian group launched a hand grenade attack on a bus carrying Israeli soldiers in Hebron. The bus was destroyed and a number of Israelis were either killed or wounded. Israel has not confirmed the operation, which the Damascus statement affirmed took place last Thursday.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives ROK's President's Message

GF141310 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 14 Apr (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received written message from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan pertaining to an invitation to visit Korea, which he accepted and the date will be decided later, in addition to bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Song Han-song, South Korean ambassador to Bahrain, during his meeting with the Amir of Bahrain here this morning.

Prime Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF141802 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah was at the head of those who received Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah who returned home at 1700 today from Medina after paying a 4-day visit to fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.During the visit he performed 'umrah and met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, crown prince, deputy prime minister and chairman of the national guard; and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; and senior Saudi officials. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Defense Force; members of the ruling family; ministers and senior civilian and military officials in the state; and citizens were also among those who received him.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Meets Visiting Italian Official

LD131704 Kuwait KUNA in English 1432 GMT 13 Apr 85

[By Salih Nazzal]

[Text] Kuwait, April 13 (KUNA) — Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad met visiting Italian Foreign Undersecretary Bruno Corti Saturday.

The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying Corti as well as Kuwaiti Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and the head of the Foreign Minister's Office 'Abdallah Sa'd 'Abd al-Razzaq.

Shaykh Sabah told reporters he welcomed the Italian delegation's visit, and praised the state of relations between the two countries, which he said were marked by friendship.

Corti, for his part, said he hoped his talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart and other officials in the country would be of benefit to the two states and their peoples.

Formal talks between the Italian and Kuwaiti teams were held earlier this morning at the Foreign Ministry, with Corti and Al-Shahin heading the two respective teams, which included Kuwait's ambassador to Rome 'Abd al-Aziz al-Khadar and the Italian ambassador Ugo Barzini.

Al-Shahin told KUNA that the talks dealt with strengthening cooperation between the two countries, in addition to political issues, including the Iraq-Iran (?war), the Middle East situation, the question of Palestine and developments in Lebanon.

He said many of the viewpoints expressed by the two sides had been identical regarding political issues.

As far as bilateral issues were concerned the talks paid particular attention to investments Al-Shahin said. Kuwait, he pointed out, had extensive investments in Italy, including the Gulf oil network in the country, and economic relations between the two countries were strong.

He added that trade between Kuwait and Italy had grown by a factor of 12 since 1972.

The two had "many joint concerns", he continued, especially as Italy currently heads the EEC while Kuwait chairs the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

"We affirmed the concern of the GCC that dialogue with the European Community should continue, and this interest is underlined by the establishment of a separate secretariat within the GCC to monitor relations with the EEC", he said.

He said talks on economic and investment cooperation would be completed tomorrow when a technical subcommittee including Finance Ministry officials discusses details with Italian negotiators.

The political talks, according to Al-Shahin, included a discussion of the latest developments in the Gulf war, and both sides agreed it was essential to put an end to the conflict.

Two sides also discussed the Palestinian issue and Lebanon, he added.

"We detected a positive stand from the Italian side, based on their having heard the viewpoint of the Palestinians, which makes Italy stand out from other European states", Al-Shahin said. "This attitude deserves encouragement", he remarked.

"We explained our own view, on both the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian cause and the situation in Lebanon, based on our stable and publicly-stated opinion", he concluded.

Kuwaiti ambassador in Rome 'Abd al-Aziz al-Khadar said the current visit was in effect a follow-up to the visit paid to Kuwait in 1983 by former Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The Italians, he said, had brought with them the outline for a bilateral cooperation agreement covering economic, trade, investment, scientific and technological issues.

The Kuwaiti side was proposing a similar accord and the two drafts would be discussed Sunday, he said.

Corti is also scheduled to meet Defence Undersecretary 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khamis tomorrow.

Al-Shahin hosted a luncheon at the Hilton Hotel for the Italian delegation Saturday.

Prime Minister Views Gulf War, PLO, Lebanon

GF132029 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, has rejected any foreign interference in any of the region's states. He expressed his belief that the sons of the Gulf states can protect their region from any interference.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-RISALAH* to be published tomorrow, he said that the logic of foreign interference is rejected and that people no longer accept it, especially since these people are looking forward to achieving further gains and further political and economic independence. He emphasized the ability of the region's sons to protect their lands and their ability to defend their security and stability.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Kuwaiti heir apparent called on Iran to follow the example of Iraq, accept the peaceful initiative, and put an end to this devasting war, which exhausts the Arab and Islamic energies and kills innocent people. He said that this war provides the foreign forces with pretexts and motives for interfering in the region's affairs. He demanded the immediate halt of this war and called for finding the means for peace that will lead to the normalization of relations between Iraq and Iran.

Shaykh Sa'd spoke about the GCC, saying: Returning things to normal is what we are looking forward to. We are looking forward to further rapproachment, cohesion, and cooperation among the GCC states in all fields.

Regarding the Arab situation, his highness said that this situation causes concern and pain for every Arab who is sincere to his nation. Arab rights are usurped and Arab destiny is surrounded by differences and subjected to foreign interference. In this regard he called on the Arabs to unite their ranks and actions, reach an understanding for confronting the threats against them, and to brush aside differences and work hand in hand to repel the conspiracies hatched against them.

Regarding the PLO, his highness expressed the hope that the brothers in the PLO will eliminate their differences and devote all their efforts to fighting against their enemy and that they will reload the empty guns with bullets to challenge the enemy.

The Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister greeted the national Lebanese resistance. He said: Any sincere Arab has to greet the resistance of the sons of southern Lebanon in the face of the Zionist invasion troops, which have occupied the Lebanese territorces and ignored international norms and laws. His highness called on the Lebanese to unite their ranks, forget their differences, direct their guns to their enemies, and to realize that the only real threat to Lebanon is Zionism. He reiterated Kuwait's support at both the official and popular levels for the brothers in Lebanon in their struggle for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence.

Preparations Against Gulf War 'Spillover' Taken

GF141202 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 13 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Kuwait had taken precautions against any spillover in the Gulf war by stockpiling food and protecting those installations which would be the first targets, the Defence Minister, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has said.

He told a group of university students the war did not serve the interests of the area and Kuwait had made every effort to put an end to it.

He told the students that military service was the duty of every Kuwaiti and was different from any other service they could perform for their country.

University graduates serve one year in the Army, while non-graduates are conscripted for two years.

National Assembly Deputies Urge Support for Iraq

GF141226 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 13 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] A group of Kuwait National Assembly deputies have called for an urgent Arab summit to ensure all states abide by the Arab Defence Treaty and give material and military support to Iraq against Iran.

In a statement, the deputies hit out at the Khomeyni regime in Iran, saying it was following a former Iranian policy by attacking the eastern wing of the Arab world in Iraq and the islands in the Gulf.

During his first week in power, Khomeyni threatened to export his Islamic revolution to other Arab countries and his followers were ordered to disrupt the internal security of Iraq and the Gulf states, the statement said.

The statement also attacked those Arab countries which, for the first time in Arab history had supported Iran against an Arab country, Iraq.

Deputies Faysal al-Sani', Nasir al-Rawdan, Salih al-Fadalah, 'Abdallah al-Rumi, Rashid al-Hujaylan, Jasim al-Qatami, Sa'd al-'Ajami, Faysal al-Duwaysh, Du'ayj al-Jiri, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mutawwa', and Ahmad Baqir signed the statement.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id To Visit Bahrain 16 Apr

JN150637 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 14 Apr [Wakh) — It was officially announced in Manama that His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman will begin a 3-day official visit to Bahrain the day after tomorrow, Tuesday. A statement issued by the Bahraini Amir's Office this evening said that his majesty's visit comes at the invitation of Bahrain's Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

QATAR

Burundian Foreign Minister Arrives in Doha

GF131914 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 13 Apr (QNA) — Burundian Foreign Affairs Minister Laurent Nzeyimana arrived in Doha from Riyadh this evening leading a delegation on a 3-day visit to the State of Qatar as part of his tour of a number of the region's states.

Nzeyimana is expected to hold talks during his visit with a number of officials in the state on bilateral relations and a number of matters of mutual concern.

Delivers Message for Amir

JN141640 Doha QNA in Arabic 1320 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 14 Apr (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, has received a message from Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, dealing with relations between the two countries.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, received the message during his meeting today with Burundian Foreign Affairs Minister Laurent Nzeyimana, who is currently visiting Doha.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Gets Phone Call From New Sudanese Leader

LD112258 Riyadh SPA in English 1944 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 11, SPA — HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz tonight received a telephone call from the new Sudanese military ruler general 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

In his telephone conversation General Siwar al-Dhahab stressed the concern of the Sudanese Government and people to further strengthen its fraternal ties with Saudi Arabia.

He hailed the strong and sincere backing of Saudi Arabia to Arab causes and its support to the Arab nation in particular in crucial stages and times of need. The Sudanese leader expressed his best wishes to King Fahd and wished the Saudi people continued progress and prosperity.

British Prime Minister Visits Riyadh 14 Apr

Arrives in Riyadh

LD141121 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Apr (SPA) — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher arrived in Riyadh at noon today on a brief official visit to the Kingdom.

At Khalid International Airport she was met by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh District; and by the Kingdom's ambassador to Britain Nasir al-Manqur. She was also met by the princes, their excellencies the ministers, by senior civilian and military officials, and by British Ambassador to the Kingdom Patrick Wright.

Saudi-British talks under the chairmanship of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prime Minister Thatcher began this afternoon.

Talks With King Fahd

GF141632 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Saudi-British talks began this afternoon under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by his Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; and Nasir al-Mankur, Saudi ambassador to Britain.

The talks were also attended on the British side by the senior officials who are accompanying the British prime minister and Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the Kingdom.

King Terms Talks 'Useful'

LD141515 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1457 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz described his talks with the British prime minister as useful. His Majesty said that it was a good opportunity to confer with the British prime minister and, even though the period was short, it was useful.

His majesty pointed out that the talks were of general nature and included the most important issues.

King Fahd Hosts Luncheon

LD141418 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh 14 Apr (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz gave a luncheon at the Reception Palace in honor of the British Prime Minister Maragaret Thatcher who is now on a visit to the Kingdom.

Departs Riyadh

GF141930 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The British prime minister left Riyadh this evening. She was seen off by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; princes; ministers; and senior military and civilian officials.

U.S. General Vessey Arrives in Riyadh 13 Apr

LD140804 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh 13 Apr (SPA) — The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Vessey arrived this evening in Riyadh on a 5-day visit to the Kingdom in response to an invitation by the chief of General Staff, Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, who received General Vessey on his arrival.

He was received also by the commanders of the Armed Forces and a number of senior officers of the Armed Forces.

Foreign Minister Receives Former U.S. Official

LD131205 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] This morning Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received at his office former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State George Ball in the presence of Saudi Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Chief of the Political Analysis Department at the Foreign Ministry Dr Khalid Al-Jandan.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal later received Canadian Telecommunications Ministers Marcel Masse in the presence of Dr Khalid al-Jandan.

Bahraini Prime Minister Arrives in Riyadh

LD131350 Riyadh SPA in English 1248 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 13, SPA — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah arrived here today from Jeddah as part of a current visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was greeted by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and princes and senior officials.

Fahd Holds Banquet, Talks

LD132223 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz gave a luncheon banquet today in honor of the Bahraini prime minister, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and his delegation.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz afterwards held talks with his highness the Bahraini prime minister. The Bahraini prime minister arrived in Medina this evening to visit the Prophet's Mosque.

The Bahraini prime minister left Riyadh today at the end of his 3-day visit to the Kingdom.

Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq Visits 13 Apr

GF131040 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Medina today for home at the end of a visit to Saudi Arabia during which he performed the minor pilgrimage, visited the Prophet's Mosque, and prayed in it.

He was seen off by Sa'd al-Nasir al-Sudayri, the deputy of the Medina Amirate; 'Umar Qadi, the mayor of Medina; Major General Muhammad al-Kharbut, commander of the Medina Military District; Major General Muhammad al-'Urayqi, commander of the Medina District Police; 'Abd al-'Aziz Ilyas, chief of royal protocol in Medina; and other officials.

Ziaul Haq Praises Relations

GF131058 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has affirmed the strength of relations between the Kingdom and Pakistan and described them as exemplary and ideal.

In his name and on behalf of the Pakistani people, the Pakistani president expressed appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the people of the Kingdom. He also expressed apreciation and thanks over the aid the Kingdom extends to Pakistan.

In a statement published in today's issue of the newspaper *'UKAZ*, the Pakistani president called for collective efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. He emphasized the need to convene the Islamic Good Office Committee to continue its efforts to end this war.

UAE

President Al Nuhayyan Returns From Morocco

GF141940 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] His Highness the president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, returned to the homeland from Rabat at 2130 today.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Note From DPRK Leader

GF142000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, met in his office this afternoon with Comrade Myong Chang-son, DPRK ambassador in Aden; Myong conveyed a message to him from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

ANA has learned that message dealt with bilateral relations and a number of issues concerning the friendly countries. During the meeting, they also reviewed ways of following up issues agreed upon between the two countries during the recent visit of the secretary general to Pyongyang and his discussions with the Korean leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

The brother secretary general expressed PDRY's solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to achieve national unity through peaceful means. He also expressed satisfaction at the developing relations between the two friendly countries and two parties.

Further on Soviet Party, Government Delegation Visit

Received by 'Abd al-Qadir

GF141432 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and YSP secretary, met in his office this morning with the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade (Karin Voltin), deputy secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the meeting, they discussed relations among the YSP, the CPSU, the PDRY, and the USSR. They also discussed a number of international and regional issues of mutual concern.

The meeting was attended by Brother Muhamud al-Najashi, member of YSP Central Committee and YSP deputy secretary; Brother 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and Comrade Ryzhov, deputy Soviet foreign minister.

Talks Begin

GF131733 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Party and government talks began at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today between our country and the USSR.

Heading the PDRY side at the talks was Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee. Comrade Karin Brutents, deputy secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [title as heard], headed the USSR side.

Participating in the talks on the PDRY side were the brother deputy foreign minister; the brother deputy minister of state security; and a number of officials in the YSP Central Committee Secretariat and the Foreign and Planning Ministries.

Attending on the Soviet side were Ryzhov, deputy Soviet foreign minister; and Vladislav Perlovich Zhukov, the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

Polish Party Delegation Arrives in Aden

GF122026 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The delegation of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], led by Comrade Marian Andrzejewski, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo [name and title as heard], arrived in Aden today. This visit, which will last several days, has come in response to an invitation by the YSP Central Committee. During its stay in the PDRY, the PZPR delegation will discuss with a number of party and state officials the means of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries. Comrade Andrzejewski made a statement to ANA, in which he stressed that this visit will have a very important role in bolstering cooperation and friendly relations between the PZPR and the YSP. He hoped that his discussions will serve the interest of friendly relations between the two parties. He said that this visit will enable him and the delegation accompanying him to learn of the achievements that have been and are being attained by the workers and leaders of the PDRY under the leadership of the YSP.

The PZPR delegation was received at Aden airport by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary; Brother Mahdi 'Abdallah Salih, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Control Committee; and 'Ali Isma'il Sayf, deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

Talks Begin

GF131350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Party talks were held at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today between the YSP delegation led by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political

Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] led by Comrade Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo [title as heard].

During the talks, they exchanged views on international and Arab political developments, and ways of promoting relations between the two friendly parties and countries, and discussed a number of issues of mutual interest. During the talks, the PZPR delegation expressed their happiness in visiting our country and with their talks with the YSP leaders. They expressed their appreciation for the achievements made under the YSP leadership and the role which the PDRY plays in the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist, and anti-reactionary struggle, and for the sake of defending the interests of the Arab peoples and the causes of national liberation. Present at the talks on the PDRY side were Brother Salih Hasan Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee, and director of the 'Abdallah Ba Dib Institute for Scientific Socialism; and 'Ali Isma'il Sayf, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

GDR Industrial Delegation Arrives 14 Apr

GF142026 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Today Comrade Claus Kuehnel, GDR first deputy minister for light industry, began a visit to our country during which he will hold discussions with officials at the Ministry of Industry on cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of industry. The delegation will also make field visits to a number of economic and industrial projects in our country.

Arab Economic Development Fund Official Arrives

GF141952 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Brother Muhammad al-'Imadi, director general of the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund [AESDF] and minister of economy and foreign trade in fraternal Syria, arrived in Aden this evening on a visit to our country that will last for several days.

In a statement to ANA, Al-'Imadi said his visit will be to sign a number of loans which the AESDF will extend to the PDRY for a number of economic projects.

He said two loans will be signed tomorrow, the first of which will be for an economic project between Aden and Abyan to provide electricity for this area for industry and to develop a national electricity network in the PDRY. The value of this loan is 5.0 million Kuwaiti dinars. He said the second loan will be to develop the Jahr Valley agricultural project for agricultural expansion in that area through the reconstruction of the present dams.

Party Research Delegation Leaves for Cuba

GF121725 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The party delegation of the Party Research Center led by Dr 'Abd al-Warith 'Abd al-Ghani left Aden for Havana today, on a visit that will last several days in response to an invitation by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. During this visit, the delegation will meet a number of PCC Central Committee officials concerned with the field of party research. This visit has come within the framework of bolstering relations between the YSP and the PCC and the party research centers of the two friendly parties.

Al-Ghani was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Abdallah Muthanna Husayn, Central Committee member and director of the Party Research Center.

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Sends Message to Mubarak

NC140750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, head of Sudan's ruling Transitional Military Council, has sent an important written message to President Husni Mubarak. Egypt's ambassador to Sudan, Husayn Musharrafah, reported this to the Cairo newspaper *AL-AKHBAR*. In today's edition of the paper, the ambassador also notes that this message follows Friday's very cordial telephone call between President Mubarak and General Siwar al-Dhahab.

During that call, the ambassador adds, President Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's support for Sudan's people and new leadership, and emphasized his own eagerness to promote the fraternal relations between Egypt and Sudan.

NDP Supports Measures Taken by Sudanese Leadership

NC132131 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpt] At its meeting this evening, the NDP General Secretariat declared its support for all the steps taken by the Sudanese leadership.

NDP Secretary General Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim reviewed the recent developments in fraternal Sudan. He pointed out that the situation in Sudan is stable and stressed Egypt's position supporting the fraternal Sudanese people and their leadership. He also emphasized the eternal relations linking both peoples in the north and south of the Nile Valley.

Contacts Held To Set Date for Tripartite Talks

NC121335 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1318 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that contacts are taking place among Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli officials to set a date for convening the second session of the tripartite meeting in Ismailia.

The Egyptian side previously proposed convening this meeting during the latter half of April, but the Israelis objected because this date coincides with some Israeli holidays.

Interior Minister Interviewed on Security

PM121404 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 Apr 85 pp 15-17

[Interview with Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi by Jamal 'Inayat on 25 March — place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you think that the emergency law will be extended for another period?

Answer: I cannot see into the future. It is premature to talk about that.

Question: I am not talking about seeing into the future. I am talking about expectations on the basis of the present circumstances.

Answer: We look forward to the day when there will be no need for the emergency law, when there is complete stability making such a law unnecessary.

Question: Are detainees treated in accordance with the emergency law or ordinary laws?

Answer (quickly): In accordance with the ordinary laws. The difference between the two is that the emergency law gives me freedom of movement before a crime is discovered but after that the investigations proceed on the basis of ordinary laws.

Question: More than one organization has recently been arrested. How does the ministry plan to confront the groups that threaten Egypt's security?

Answer: First of all, we uphold freedom of opinion and thought through the legal channels. We never shun or object to any expression of opinion and we never undermine the freedom of any citizen unless he is involved in unlawful underground activity. We observe and monitor the activities of such people until we have sufficient material evidence to condemn them. They are then referred to the public prosecutor's office for interrogation.

Question: I would like to ask a question about torture. It was raised by the opposition press in relation to the verdict in the Al-Jihad case. I know that you fully condemn and reject torture, but what measures have been taken in this connection?

Answer (firmly): The public prosecutor's office is investigating this matter. I cannot take any measures. That falls under the jurisdiction of the public prosecutor's office. Anyone who has a complaint about torture or anything else should submit it to the prosecutor's office for investigation.

Question: Do you believe in the theory of physical punishment?

Answer (firmly): No, I do not approve of torture.

Question: Why has it happened then?

Answer: These are mere accusations which are still under investigation.

Question: I am talking about a court verdict.

Answer: We respect court decisions. We do not object to any such decision, but that verdict in particular paved the way for investigations currently being conducted by the public prosecutor's office.

Question: International terrorism is a phenomenon now.

What is Egypt's strategy for dealing with it, and what international agreements have been concluded in this connection?

Answer: There are no international agreements between states on terrorism, but we operate within the framework of cooperation based on the general concept of security or rather the new concept of cooperation and exchange of information between states. We are willing to cooperate with any state on exchanging information on security. As you well know, because of certain circumstances and conditions, Egypt is a target. In this day and age not one single state in the whole wide world is safe from international terrorism.

Question: What is Egypt's strategy in this connection?

Answer: Egypt has an old and experienced Security Department which makes one happy and proud. In my view, its measures are, to some extent, capable of foiling or checking any attempt to export terrorism to Egypt.

Question: Are there any relations between the Egyptian and Arab police departments?

Answer: Egypt always looks forward to Arab integration. Because of its position, it always aspires to some kind of unity of Arab thought, opinion, and objective. As interior minister I must follow the line of the state. I believe in all these genuine Arab principles. In my capacity as interior minister I look forward to integration in the field of security, regardless of the political circumstances or the present atmosphere.

Question: What are the forms of cooperation?

Answer: Irrespective of diplomatic relations, we exchange information with the security departments in many Arab states on the basis of this pan-Arab concept. There is no need to go into details at present. It is not a question of whether there is an ambassador or diplomatic representation here and there. As security departments in the Arab countries we are well aware and fully convinced of our duties. Cooperation is continuing.

Question: How do you view the relations between the NDP and the opposition parties? Does the Interior Ministry, as part of the government, take the side of the government's party?

Answer: We do not take sides and we are not fanatical.

Question: Is every NDP member clean and every member of the opposition parties unsatisfactory?

Answer (firmly): Why? The opposition parties are legitimate and recognized parties. All are equal before the law when there is a violation whether it is committed by an NDP member or an opposition member.

Question: Have the opposition parties committed any excesses and are these excesses acceptable or not?

Answer: We say that freedom of opinion is guaranteed for everyone and therefore....

Question: I am addressing you as a citizen not as interior minister.

Answer: No, because if there were excesses I would have enforced the law. As the official in charge of security, I will enforce the law whenever there are excesses by any citizen of any political or partisan nature in Egypt. I will confront any violation of the law or any attempt to break the law. Nobody is above the law.

Commentary Views 'Eternal Relations' With Sudan

NC121431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "Eternal Relations Between the Two People of the Nile Valley"]

[Excerpts] Every Egyptian was overjoyed to hear of the Sudanese people's liberation because events in Sudan interest the average Egyptian far more than events anywhere else in the world.

Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, has affirmed that Sudan will strive to strengthen its fraternal relations with Egypt.

The new Sudanese leaders' positive attitude toward Egypt has disappointed those who plot against the unity of Egypt and Sudan. Just as the colonialists in the past were unable to subvert this unity, so has Libyan conspirator Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi failed to achieve this . The new Sudanese leaders refuted the stories terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi fabricated to foment sedition between Egypt and Sudan. The march toward unity and integration has triumphed over the colonialists' plans and it will triumph over Al-Qadhdhafi's morbid imagination. Relations between the fraternal people in Egypt and Sudan are eternal. The people are one body; when one organ of this body suffers, the whole body suffers.

As for Al-Qadhdhafi: He is finished. Even if the recent attempts on his life have failed, it is still certain that his end is near. The natural end to every terrorist is hanging; after his unregrettable demise, the relations of brotherhood, friendship, and eternal unity between the people of the Nile Valley will survive. As these are regenerating relations, problems of the past will be corrected. Relations between Egypt and Sudan are not relations between individuals or regimes, but eternal relations between ancient and noble people.

AL-AKHBAR Examines Murphy's Middle East Tour

NC140944 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 14 Apr 85

(From the press review)

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* has this to say on Richard Murphy's visit to the Middle East:

With the visit by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, the United States will take its first steps in search of peace in the Middle East. This is the first visit to be made after President Muhammad Husni

Mubarak's trip to Washington in March. During that visit, President Mubarak clearly warned the U.S. Government about continued tension in the region. President Mubarak said U.S. interests would be endangered if the Middle East problem was not solved immediately.

AL-AKHBAR asks: What is required of Murphy during his tour, which will include stops in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and possibly Syria? The paper answers by noting: In a few words, all that Murphy must do is determine the position of each party toward the peace process, and make a clear report of this to his government. This will allow U.S. participation to be strong. Therefore, he must seize the opportunity posed by the change in the regional political climate. This change was represented quite recently by the Amman meeting involving Jordan's King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. That meeting highlighted the continued commitment of Jordan and the PLO to peace efforts in the Middle East. These efforts are to be based on their joint strategy, which was reflected in the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement concluded on 11 February.

AL-AKHBAR expresses hope that Murphy's visit will be the first in a series of steps that will confirm America's intention to return with all its weight. It should also confirm its desire to participate in a process that we believe will require pressure on Israel to accept a peaceful solution.

AL-AKHBAR concludes by writing: Undoubtedly, America's interests cannot be served by continued tension in the Middle East, no matter how strong Israel may be. It is in America's interest to have peace and stability return to the region.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy

NC150652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warns that freezing the Middle East peace process could cause the situation in the area to explode. It warns that this danger could extend to the United States and greatly damage U.S. interests.

In its Monday edition the paper stresses that U.S. credibility in the area has been adversely affected largely because of its almost total acceptance of Israeli views and reliance on Israel's interpretation of events and developments. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: It is a gross error for Washington to think that going along with Israeli expansionist policies or defending Israel's stands on the PLO could serve U.S. interests in the long run.

AL-JUMHURIYAH hopes that there will be a change in the U.S. stand as a result of Egyptian and Arab efforts, particularly since recent developments present the opportunity for change. The most important of these developments is the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and its reference to a sincere desire by the PLO to reach a peaceful settlement based on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The paper points out that the visit of Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, to the area could be the beginning of such a change. It says: If the U.S. Administration shows more understanding for the Arab view in general, and the Palestinian view in particular, and if it acts based on this understanding, the chances will be better for the United States to regain its credibility in the area.

PLO Executive Committee Holds Meeting in Baghdad

'Arafat Arrives

JN131924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here this evening on a short working visit to Iraq. He was received at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, ALF secretary; and the director and members of the RCC Liberation Movements Bureau.

'Arafat Confers With Saddam

JN141103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1037 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this morning. They reviewed developments pertaining to the Palestinian issue. President Saddam Husayn reaffirmed that Iraq supports the PLO, with all means, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle to restore their legitimate rights. He also affirmed Iraq's desire to bolster Arab solidarity and pool Arab resources in order to support the Palestinian cause. Talks also touched on the situation on the eastern front of the Arab nation and the Iranian regime's attempts to occupying Arab territory and divert the Arab nation's attention from its other fateful causes. The president affirmed to 'Arafat that Iraq is fully ready to defeat any new aggression that the spiteful Iranian regime is considering. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, ALF secretary; Nabil 'Amr, 'Arafat's press adviser; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

'Arafat Meets With 'Aziz

JN141931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying delegation this evening. During the meeting, they discussed the situation in the Palestinian arena, the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, and issues of common interest.

PLO Officials Arrive

JN151143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and PNC Deputy Speaker Salim al-Za'nun arrived here today to attend the meetings the Palestinian leadership will hold in Baghdad.

PLO Executive Committee members Jamal al-Surani, Faruq Qaddumi, and Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, have also arrived in Baghdad. Fatah Central Committee members Jawid al-Ghusayn, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, and Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym] are also in Baghdad for the meetings. They were received by the chairman and members of the RCC Arab Liberation Movements Bureau.

Meetings Begin

JN151148 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — The Palestinian leadership began 2days of meetings today under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. During a joint session by the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and PNC Deputy Speaker Salim al-Za'nun, also known as Abu al-Adib, the conferees reviewed the political situation in the Arab and international arenas in light of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the current Arab and international moves in the region. An informed Palestinian source told INA today that during a preliminary meeting last night by the Executive and Central Committees, the conferees discussed the topics that will be discussed at the joint meeting. He added that the PLO Executive Committee will meet later today to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon and the dangers posed to the Palestinian camps there, particularly in the Sidon area, by the Zionist enemy. The Fatah Central Committee will hold another meeting in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat to discuss Fatah's political and organizational situation.

Moscow, PRC Visits Slated

JN151213 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will leave for the Soviet Union and the PRC within the next few days. In a statement to INA today, the PLO Executive Committee member said that continuing contacts with brothers and friends crystallizes a unified stand toward the international conference and the solution to the conflict in the region. On the other hand, the PLO Executive Committee member explained that the meetings of the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad aim at discussing the latest developments of the Palestinian situation and the new developments in the international arena. He indicated that decisions will be adopted at these meetings that will bolster and push forward the Palestinian revolution's struggle.

PNC Speaker on Meetings

JN151330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has reiterated the Palestinian revolution's full support for Iraq in defending its sovereignty and territory against the Iranian aggression. In a statement to INA today, Al-Sa'ih said that the prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war affects the Palestinian cause and that forbearance and noncontribution toward ending this war will bring about more dangers and victims. Shaykh al-Sa'ih called for a speedy end to this war in order to safeguard security and stability in the region. On the Palestinian command's meeting in Baghdad, Al-Sa'ih said that the meetings will deal with Arab moves in general and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move in particular on the Arab and international levels in order to settle the Palestinian cause. Al-Sa'ih added that the agreement reached at the Fes summit on attaining the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, on establishing their independent state, and on convening an international conference on the Palestinian cause will also be discussed during the meetings. Al-Sa'ih said that the Palestinian command will also discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories and in southern Lebanon, particularly the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Sidon.

Foreign Ministry Summons Heads of Arab Missions

JN132030 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Tahah Yasin al-'Ali summoned the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Baghdad this evening. He informed them of information that confirms that the Iranian regime has recently massed large troop concentrations on the border areas, following the UN secretary general's visit to Baghdad, in preparation for carrying out a new aggression on Iraqi territory. The Foreign Ministry under secretary also pointed to the false propaganda campaign the Iranian regime is launching — a campaign that has accompanied these concentrations just as it had done when Iran carried out its previous aggressions. The Foreign Ministry under secretary gave the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions a copy of the message the deputy prime minister and foreign minister have sent to the UN secretary general. The Foreign Ministry under secretary has asked the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions to acquaint their governments with this information, and with the Iraqi Army's readiness to deter the aggression by all available means in order to defend Iraq's sovereignty and the glorious Arab nation's security. Attending the meeting was the chairman of the Arab department at the Foreign Ministry.

'Aziz Sends Letter to UN's Perez de Cuellar

JN140736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0553 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Apr (INA) — Iraq has informed the UN secretary general that Iran is preparing a new aggression against Iraq and has affirmed that Iraq will employ all available means to defeat it. In a letter he sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the Iranian regime is currently launching a propaganda campaign that is full of lies in order to confuse world public opinion before carrying out its new aggression.

'Aziz said in his letter: The contacts you held in Baghdad and Tehran last week were the focus of attention throughout the world, which feels the need to end the war that the Iranian regime insists on continuing despite its human and material losses and its threats to the security and stability of the region and the world. 'Aziz added: While preliminary hopes are burgeoning concerning the possibility of your mission being successful, information received from Iran is disappointing to those who love peace and justice in Iran. 'Aziz told Perez de Cuellar that during the latter's visit to Tehran, the Iranian officials affirmed that their only means of solving the dispute is force and continuing war.

The Iraqi official told the UN official: The available information indicates that over the last few days the Iranian regime has massed large concentrations in the border areas preparatory to launching a new aggression on Iraqi territory. 'Aziz drew Perez de Cuellar's attention to the fact that Iraq informed the secretary general of Iran's aggressive intentions on 10 March, only 2 days before the last Iranian offensive began. He said that the Iranian regime paved the way for that aggression when it unjustifiably shelled Basra, thus violating the moratorium on shelling cities. He added that this shelling was accompanied by a large-scale campaign of lies and confusion. 'Aziz said in conclusion that Iraq, which believes in peace, the UN Charter, and international law as a basis for a solution with Iran, will employ all means available to it in order to defeat this expected aggression and any other aggression that the Iranian rulers think of carrying out against Iraq's sovereignty and the security and safety of its people.

Armed Forces Message Given to Security Council

JN130923 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The Armed Forces General Command's message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was distributed in the UN Security Council today. The message was adopted as an official Security Council document. Riyadh al-Qaysi, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, delivered the message during his meeting with Perez de Cuellar today. The message exposes the Iranian regime's intentions to wage a new attack against Iraqi territory and contains the text of the statement the official spokesman of the Armed Forces General Command made after the General Command meeting yesterday morning under President Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. During the meeting, it was ascertained that the plans made in previous meetings to crush the enemy if it sought to carry out a new hostile act against our territory had been implemented.

During his meeting with the UN Secretary General, Iraq's permanent representative stressed that Iraq will spare no effort to crush the Iranian attack in order to defend its sovereignty and security, as well as its people's safety. He expressed Iraq's appreciation of the sincere efforts the secretary general is exerting to peacefully settle the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Anniversary of Treaty With USSR Celebrated

JN140636 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] This evening the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society celebrated the 13th anniversary of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty and the 40th anniversary of the USSR's triumph in World War II.

The celebrations, which were held at the (?Soviet) Cultural Center Hall, were attended by 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, president of the Federation of Societies of Friendship

Between Iraq and Other Countries; the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad; and many members of the Soviet community in Iraq.

In a speech, Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, president of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, said that the signing of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty was a natural result of the development of the political, economic, and cultural ties between the two countries following the glorious 17-30 July revolution and the revolutionary, progressive policy of the Iraqi party and state leadership under President Saddam Husayn. He added that Iraq has been fighting a fierce war for 5 years in order to defend its territory and its people's dignity against unjust Iranian aggression. He pointed out that from the first few weeks of the war, Iraq has been responding to peaceful endeavors — including the efforts of the UN Secretary general, the nonaligned conference, and the ICO — to stop the war.

USSR Ambassador Viktor Minin made a speech in which he indicated that the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Iraq expresses our people's endeavors and determination to live in peace and develop comprehensive cooperation in all fields on the basis of noninterference in one another's internal affairs. He said that the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty is a truly strong basis and guarantee for continuing mutually beneficial development in the interest of the two countries' people. The ambassador added that the Soviet Union's view of the Iraq-Iran war stems from the principle that it should be immediately halted, that refusing to stop the war is irrational, and that continuing the war serves only imperialism and its plans.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,802

JN121635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,802 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

No matter how many times the spiteful enemy tries its bad luck by committing aggression against our beloved country, it will always find proud, lofty, and triumphant Iraq confronting it. It will always find the Iraqis protecting the land and its principles, standing on every inch of the battlefield and raising high the banner of victory.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our daring Air Force carried out 117 combat missions in the East Tigris operational sector today, affirming their ability to destroy the military resources of the aggressive Iranian regime and to teach it additional lessons that it badly needs. All our fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships carried out successful raids on enemy positions and troop concentrations east of Basra and east of Tigris. They directed devastating blows, destroying four infantry positions, one large powerboat, two observation points, three hardware stockpiles, one antiaircraft machinegun, and one boat carrying an antiaircraft machinegun. They also destroyed many enemy hideouts and troop assembly points and returned safe and triumphant in God's protection.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our artillery formations engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations east of Basra, killing four enemy troops, destroying two infantry positions, killing those manning them, and burning three hardware stockpiles.

4. Our forward units continued to pound enemy positions in the central sector, killing six and destroying one infantry position, one machinegun emplacement, and one vehicle.

5. Using artillery, one of our forward units pounded enemy positions in the northern sector, destroying three infantry positions and killing those manning them.

6. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

7. Escaping the crimes of the sanguinary Iranian regime, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the front.

They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The criminal enemy resumed shelling peaceful civilian areas with long-range artillery. Al-Qurnah District, Badrah city, and the city of (Qazaniyah) and its environs received shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 April 1985

Communique No 1,803

JN131530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,803 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 April 1985]

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic confrontation of the forces of aggression and they are fully prepared to inflict a definite catastrophe on the criminal Khomeyniite regime if it dares to embark on any foolish adventure.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the East Tigris sector and managed to deal the toughest of blows to enemy remnants, positions, and equipment in 128 combat missions, after which they returned safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships continued their brave combat sorties over enemy positions and equipment in the East Basra and

Maysan sectors, destroying several enemy troop assembly points, two observation posts, and one large raft, killing all personnel aboard. Our helicopters returned safely under God's protection.

3. Our artillery units directed fire at enemy units opposite our positions in the East Tigris and Maysan sectors, inflicting large losses in men and equipment.

4. One was killed and four infantry positions were destroyed in the central sector of the operational theater.

5. In a brave operation one of our patrols in the northern sector of the operational theater captured one enemy soldier, killed two, and wounded one. After carrying out their duty, the brave patrol men returned safely to their positions.

6. Three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the East Basra sector.

7. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The criminal enemy shelled the city of Al-Qurnah and its environs as well as the (Qazaniyah) area and Khurmal with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 April 1985

Communique No 1,804

JN141647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,804 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The righteous Armed Forces heroes are stationed on the lofty homeland's borders, embodying through their activities their real faith and true affiliation and their high performance and constant preparedness to inflict himiliating defeats on the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our able helicopter gunships carried out daring raids and courageous feats against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the East Tigris operational sector, scoring effective hits, and inflicting on the enemy the following losses:

a. Ten infantry positions were destroyed.
b. Five boats carrying personnel were destroyed.
c. Six observation posts were destroyed.
d. Three hardware stockpiles were destroyed.
e. Four towers [abraj] were destroyed.
f. Two hideouts were destroyed.
g. Several enemy troop concentrations were engaged in battle and their members killed.

The knights of the helicopters safely returned with their planes after accomplishing 23 combat sorties.

2. A force of our formations in the northern sector of the battlefield attacked enemy positions opposite our forces positions, and, in accordance with a coordinated plan and meticulous artillery support, the force reached enemy positions, completely destroying them. Confirmed enemy losses amount to 12 killed, many wounded, and the destruction of 1 Doshka, 1 hardware stockpile, and the capture of enemy weapons and military hardware. The force returned to its positions after accomplishing its duties.

3. With concentrated and fierce blows, several of our forward units pounded enemy positions and targets opposite their positions in the East Basra operational sector, killing four enemy troops, destroying two infantry positions whose occupants were killed, three observation towers, one big drilling machine, one vehicle, and one excavator.

4. Our forward units, using artillery and other types of weapons, dealt successive blows to enemy positions and enemy targets in the Maysan sector and the East Tigris operational sector, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses. Two enemy troops were killed, three infantry positions and one large boat were destroyed, and two hardware stockpiles were set on fire.

5. The rancorous enemy shelled Chuman and Khurmal with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 April 1985

Communique No 1,805

JN151622 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,805 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high preparedness, our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous activities in the operational sectors, reiterating their pledge to the leader and the nation that no evil aggressor will desecrate Iraqi territory.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The valiant knights of the helicopter gunships carried out 27 combat sorties over enemy units in the operational sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris, inflicting on the enemy the following losses:

a. Two gunboats carrying medium machineguns destroyed and their occupants killed.
b. Ten infantry positions destroyed.
c. One boat destroyed and its occupants killed.
d. Three enemy hideouts destroyed.
e. One medium caliber machinegun destroyed.

f. One tower and one observation post destroyed.
The knights of the helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise to be God.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy units in the operational sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris with artillery and mortars, scoring direct hits, killing or wounding many, and destroying four rocket launchers, five hardware stockpiles, and two infantry positions, killing the occupants.

3. Six infantry positions were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was set on fire in the Maysan sector.

4. Two infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed and three enemy troops were killed in the central and northern sectors of the battlefield.

5. The criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr with heavy artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 April 1985

Reportage on U.S. Envoy's Visit to Amman

Arrives 13 Apr

JN131720 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials in order to discuss the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and new developments pertaining to finding a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution to the crisis and the Palestinian issue. The U.S. envoy was received by Salih al-Zu'bi, Foreign Ministry secretary general; Aktham al-Qusus, chief of protocol at the ministry; the U.S. desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the U.S. ambassador and embassy staff in Amman.

Received by King Husayn

JN141122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, at Al-Nadwah Palace at noon today. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the foreign minister. The meeting was also attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying Murphy.

Further on Meeting

JN141528 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, at Al-Nadwah Palace at noon today. At the conclusion of the meeting between his majesty and Murphy, a responsible press source at the Royal Hashemite Court stated to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement formed the basis of the talks and that a discussion was held on the principles that were mentioned in the agreement. His Majesty King Husayn explained the bases for the international legitimacy of the agreement which aspires to achieve a just, balanced, and peaceful solution to the Palestine question. The king also explained the importance Jordan and the PLO attach to the role of the big powers in supporting the serious trend that is represented by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis which should also include all the parties to the conflict.

Received by Al-Masri

JN141015 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, today. The talks dealt with following up developments of events following Al-Masri's visit to Washington last month, as well as the proposals submitted to the U.S. Administration during the visit. The talks also dealt with developments in the Middle East crisis and new developments pertaining to finding a just, comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue, particularly in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which was reached between Jordan and the PLO on 11 February.

Received by Al-Rifa'i

JN141459 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 14 Apr (PETRA) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received at his office today Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs.

Ends 2-Day Visit

JN151129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Amman this morning following a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and a number of senior officials. Murphy was seen off at the airport by Salih al-Zu'bi, Foreign Ministry secretary general, a number of officials at the Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Syrian 'Reluctance' Must Not Hinder Peace Steps

JN150719 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace and the Required Change in Washington's Stand"]

[Text] The change that has taken place in Arab policy and the clear inclination toward the peace option should be met by a similar change in U.S. policy and consequently in Israeli stands. If Murphy's visit is a step in this direction, then this means that the United States is ready to meet the Arab stand halfway. The declared U.S. policy, with its unjustified, traditional conditions and restraints against the PLO, is not a suitable basis for reactivating the peace efforts. The Palestinians' acceptance of peace is in itself a refutation of all the Israeli allegations behind Washington's noes to the PLO and the Palestinian people.

The bill of U.S.-Israeli expenditure has reached a level that has never before been imagined by U.S. statesmen. The bill of Israeli military adventures has increased, and with it also the pitfalls of U.S. policy in the Middle East and the possibilities of an enormous loss to established strategic interests in the Arab region.

We hope that U.S. concern about the Syrian role in the peace process will not be a U.S. attempt or maneuver to create Arab obstacles or plant Arab mines in the peace field. Indeed, Syria has a prominent role to play in the peace process in the region, however Syria's reluctance to play this role should not be an excuse for Washington to retreat from its responsibilities of reactivating the peace process.

The new phase that begins with Murphy's visit to the region must not be one of bargaining and wrangling on the basis of the old stands that have not lead to any progress in the peace issue, but one of examining new prospects and dealing with facts that deserve all the attention. Foremost of these facts is the desire of the Palestinians and Jordanians to achieve just peace based on the resolutions of the international organization, the efforts of the international community, and international legitimacy.

We hope that U.S. policy will free itself of the complex of absolute alliance with Israel for the sake of comprehensive peace for all the peoples of the region. We hope that U.S. policy in this phase will not be influenced by U.S. political pitfalls in Lebanon. U.S. fingers were burned in Lebanon because of Israel's war policies which were backed by Washington. It has been proven that war does not constitute a lasting option and that peace is the only lasting option for all the states and peoples of the region and all the countries that have vital interests in this region.

Reportage on Visit to Amman by Yasir 'Arafat

'Arafat Talks With Congressmen

JN130730 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Apr 85 pp 1, 16

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that his talks over the past 2 days with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i have been very successful and serve our central issue and our kinfolk in the occupied homeland. In an interview with *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, 'Arafat said these talks were characterized by complete clarity and precise definition of stands in light of the results of the Arab and international contacts held by both Jordan and the PLO. 'Arafat announced that it has been decided that a joint delegation will be formed in order to visit the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council in the near future to acquaint them with the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and to clarify the clauses of the joint agreement.

'Arafat explained that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is an agreement on political moves, not an agreement on a solution. He said: So far, we have not received any solutions. If something is proposed to us, it will definitely be referred to the legitimate PLO institutions.

'Arafat said that if the efforts mature and evolve into proposed solutions, these solutions would be referred to the competent PLO institutions for discussion.

'Arafat affirmed the importance of political moves, especially on the international level, in order to explain the cause of our people and to win intrrnational support for it by pointing out the justice of the Arab cause and the tragedy of our people, who are suffering from the worst and most savage forms of colonialism. 'Arafat said: Our moves on the Arab and international levels are based on firm principles, the spirit of the resolutions from the 16th and 17th PNC sessions, and the decisions of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Revolutionary Council. 'Arafat said: We are in harmony with ourselves and are inspired by our free conscience and the dictat of our national cause. Absolutely no one can cast doubt on the firmness and credbility of our national policies.

Replying to a question, 'Arafat said that he informed the U.S. Congressional delegation with whom he met at the Guest Palace the day before yesterday of his great skepticism about U.S. credibility, especially after the U.S. Administration's failure to carry out the agreement it signed with the PLO before the PLO left Beirut. This failure resulted in the Sabra and Shatila massacres in which about 25,000 Palestinian and Lebanese martyrs fell.

'Arafat said that the subject of the credibility of Palestinian and U.S. stands occupied the better part of the meeting. He said that he stressed the point that the United States has completely lost its credibility and that it must take steps toward recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable legitimate rights. 'Arafat continued: The United States still adheres to its old declared stand about not holding negotiations with the PLO. However, it has been noticed that the United States is less hostile than before. 'Arafat said that this is not the first time he has met with a U.S. Congressional delegation such as the one headed by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. He pointed out that this delegation asked many questions that are repeated at every meeting. Yasir 'Arafat disclosed that Fatah and its military wing offered eight of its elite officers as martyrs 2 days ago while they were performing their national duty toward their brothers by fighting the Zionist invasion forces near Sidon.

'Arafat said that the Isaeli Navy attacked a cargo ship that was carrying provisions, arms, and ammunition to the strugglers in Tyre and Sidon. He affirmed that the Palestinian resistance remains steadfast in Lebanon, despite the biased rumors circulated from time to time.

'Arafat explained that the future will bring many military surprises in southern Lebanon, and that the area will witness major military operations against Zionist and agent forces. 'Arafat said that the continuous operations against the Zionist Army and the agent forces in southern Lebanon are tangible proof that we have not given up armed struggle and the fighting bullet. Replying to a question, 'Arafat said that the PLO is closely following what is taking place in UNRWA and the measures it has adopted to reduce its services. 'Arafat said that the PLO has held intensive contacts with the European countries and Japan to urge them to increase their contributions to the UN agency. He said that the agency will receive $10 million before 15 May. This, he said, will enable the agency to cover a large part of its $27 million deficit, according UNRWA sources. 'Arafat pointed out that the United States has promised to help cover UNRWA's deficit, but only after the other states have met their obligations. 'Arafat said that the international community is directly responsible for the tragedy of our people; therefore, it must assume the burdens of the continuation of this tragedy.

On Lebanon Situation

JN130834 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
13 Apr 85 pp 1, 24

[Sana' al-'Alul dispatch]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sadi that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn was held in the same brotherly atmosphere that prevailed all previous meetings. The talks dealt with the joint moves on the Arab and international levels. In an exclusive statement to *AL-DUSTUR* after his meeting with the U.S. Congressional delegation, 'Arafat added that he explained to the delegation the Palestinian viewpoint regarding the attempt to reach a solution in the region.

'Arafat pointed out that this was not the first time he had met with David Obey, head of the delegation. He said: We explained to the delegation the complete Palestinian concepts and the PNC decisions adopted at the last two sessions in Amman and Algiers. We also explained the efforts we had exerted together with our brothers in Jordan to reach the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. 'Arafat noted that the delegation members promised to convey this stand to Congress. However, they adhered to the U.S. view that reservations regarding the PLO still exist.

'Arafat strongly denounced reports on a suggestion presented by Israel and Samir Ja'ja', leader of the rebels in the Lebanese Phalange forces, to move the Palestinians from Lebanon to Sinai. He said that the Palestinians are not a commodity that can be moved from one place to another. He said that there is a conspiracy against the Palestinian and Lebanese people in southern Lebanon.

'Arafat said that the concentration on the Sidon camps — the 'Ayn al-Hulway and the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps — and the mad bombardment against them aim at destroying the two camps to render them unsuitable places for living. He said that what attracts attention is the Israeli measures against the Al-Buss, Al-Rashidiyah, and the Burj al-Shamali camps. This is in addition to the siege of Burj al-Shamali and the rounding up of people in squares since last Tuesday. He said that it is an Israeli conspiracy in Tyre and an Israeli conspiracy with an isolationist face in Sidon.

'Arafat added: I have warned against what is taking place now in Sidon before the Israeli withdrawal. We also said that Israeli withdrawal plans aim at striking at Palestinian assembly areas. We called for an Arab League meeting at the level of the Arab League Council which issued decisions and a statement to this effect. We are now trying to call for a Security Council meeting in this regard, because the conspiracy against our people in southern Lebanon is a big conspiracy. 'Arafat expressed his regret over the stands which the PLO faces at the Security Council from the Lebanese representative who says that in accordance with his government's instructions he refuses to discuss the issue at the international level. At the same time, 163 martyrs were lost and 264 were wounded in our camps in 'Ayn al-Hulway and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah last week. The fighting has been waging in the camps since 28 March and in Sidon since 18 March.

'Arafat said: In accordance with a decision by Sidon and the functionaries there, the Palestinians are defending their camps and Sidon together with nationalist and Islamic forces in the city, as well as with the Lebanese Army despite the acts carried out by the isolationist forces — the Ja'ja' and Lahd forces.

Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member, commented on 'Arafat's meeting with the U.S. delegation saying: The U.S. delegation showed feelings of bitterness over the official U.S. viewpoint and over the White House's stand toward the conflict in the Middle East. Milhim pointed out that 'Arafat explained to the delegation's members that the PLO's desire to achieve peace does not mean that it has weakened. He asserted to them that we continue to defend our people and camps everywhere. 'Arafat's meeting with the U.S. Congressional delegation was attended on the Palestinian side by Muhammad Milhim and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee members; Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; and Nabil 'Amr, Fatah Revolutionary Council member.

Meets Refugee Camp Representatives

JN130951 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
13 Apr 85 p 24

[Text] Amman — PETRA — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has met with representatives of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan. He explained to them the dimensions of the Palestinian move in the current stage proceeding from the Jordanian-Palestinian joint agreement. At the same time, he asserted that armed and political struggle will continue together.

'Arafat listned to the demands and problems raised by the refugees' representatives and responded to them all, particularly regarding the representation of the camps in the PNC. 'Arafat emphasized the special and distinguished relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people — the relationship that represents the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He said that the objective of the agreement is to achieve the Arab plan endorsed by the Arab summit at Fes.

Departs Amman 13 Apr

JN131723 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
13 Apr 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman this evening following a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of officials.

The talks dealt with the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move in the Arab and international arenas.

He was seen off by 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister; Aktham al-Qusus, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; 'Ala' al-Din Husni, head of the PLO office in Amman; and a number of PLO officials.

Jordanian-Palestinian Delegations To Be Formed

JN121344 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The Jordanian Government and the PLO have decided to form joint delegations to visit some of the Arab countries and the heads of state of the five UN Security Council permanent member states in order to present the political plan stemming from the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This decision was adopted during the talks that Yasir 'Arafat held with King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i during the last 2 days.

The first Jordanian-Paelstinian joint delegation will leave for Algeria tomorrow, 13 April, where it will meet with President Chadli Bendjedid before the Algerian President's departure for Washington where he will meet with President Ronald Reagan. Jordan and the PLO would like to have the Algerian president support the Amman agreement before the U.S. Administration. It is noteworthy that President Bendjedid was the first to see the text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement when King Husayn visited the Algiers a day after concluding the agreement. However, Algeria has not yet announced its official stand toward this agreement. The Jordanian sources, however, affirm that the Algerian leadership says that it supports any agreement that the PLO approves.

In another development, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will leave for Moscow soon to try to get the USSR's support for the Amman agreement. The Moscow visit is the first leg of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegations' tour of the capitals of five UN Security Council permanent member states. However, how to form the delegation that will visit Washington is not clear yet as the U.S. Administration refuses to meet with PLO members.

Finally, informed Palestinian sources told us that the PLO Executive Committee will meet in Tunis next Tuesday to evaluate Richard Murphy's tour of the region. Murphy is expected to arrive in Amman next Sunday.

Ministers Return From Algiers 13 Apr

JN141635 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1451 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 14 Apr (PETRA) — Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman from Algiers last night following a visit to fraternal Algeria. During their visit they met with several officials of the Algerian Government to present the joint Jordanian-Palestinian position. It is worth noting that the joint delegation comprises, in addition to Abu 'Awdah and Al-Masri, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member, and Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member.

Monte Carlo on Official's Visit to Damascus

JN131116 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] An informed source in Amman has stated that 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i, former Jordanian prime minister, Senate member, and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's uncle, left for Damascus yesterday for talks with Syrian officials. Al-Rifa'i had met with Yasir 'Arafat and discussed the mission of the Jordanian delegation in Damascus.

Jordanian Envoy Leaving Washington in May

JN140923 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — The Cabinet has decided to transfer Ibrahim 'Izz al-Din, Jordanian ambassador in Washington, to the Foreign Ministry effective mid-May 1985.

Al-Jumayyil on Karami Decision To Boycott Cabinet

NC120721 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Visitors to B'abda Presidential Palace have quoted President Amin al-Jumayyil as saying that he understands the motives which prompted Prime Minister Rashid Karami to make his decision [on boycotting Cabinet sessions]. The president said: We hope this decision will shock everyone's conscience. We also hope it will motivate them to assume their share of the responsibility in dealing with the difficult conditions facing Lebanon. This is particularly true in Sidon, where events are taking a dangerous turn that will affect everyone. President al-Jumayyil highlighted his past appeals for, at the very least, a united position within the government. Such a position would serve as a means of uniting the Lebanese in the face of the plot against our homeland. The president added: The situation in the Cabinet cannot go unchanged, as the regime and the government have lost credibility in the people's eyes. He revealed that efforts are being made to remove the obstacles which prompted Prime Minister Karami to make his decision.

Karami Interviewed by Radio Monte Carlo

JN130756 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1919 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami on "It Happened Tomorrow" program by Antoine Nawfal, Radio Monte Carlo news director, on 12 April — recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] We welcome Your Excellency to the "It Happened Tomorrow" program.

[Karami] Thank you.

[Nawfal] You have expressed satisfaction in the wake of the Bkirki conference. However, you surprised everyone when you decided to boycott the Cabinet sessions. This means that you have canceled the Cabinet sessions. What exactly happened?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the Bkirki conference is an important station in Lebanon's history with respect to the current stage because the conference resolutions express a national stand we appreciate. This is so because these resolutions seek to bolster Lebanese national unity in terms of territory, people, and institutions. The conference also called for liberation, and the evacuation of the Israeli enemy from our land in the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya. The conference also called for ending the war and for convening a general Islamic-Christian national conference that would place the salvation march on the course that would end these disputes from which the Lebanese have suffered much. The Bkirki conference acquires special importance in light of the upheaval in East Beirut which took place a few weeks ago and which continues to oppose the sound Christian trends.

It seeks to establish cantons and buffer zones in the south to serve the Israeli enemy's schemes. We must respond to the Bkirki conference because it has opened the way to Lebanese unity. I previously said that the mufti's office must pave this way to attain the aspired goals. However, a deterioration of the security situation in Sidon and its environs accompanied the upheaval in East Beirut. This deterioration imposes great responsibilities on us because Sidon has wagered on legitimacy, called for the presence of the Army, and has not resorted to arms even to protect itself. The state of affairs there is one of defiance of the Lebanese authorities and state. The question is whether we are in Sidon or not. This dispute has taken the form of a sectarian and divisionist dispute and has been accompanied by the eviction of inhabitants. All this constitutes a defiance of the authorities, that is the Lebanese state, and challenges it to take all the necessary measures and solutions for ending this tratedy that Sidon is experiencing. We took many decisions in this respect. Unfortunately, most of these decisions were not implemented. Thus, the crisis remains in Sidon.

An extraordinary meeting was held in the presidential palace last Saturday. It was attended by [former] Prime Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran and Salim al-Huss and the Lebanese Army's military command. An agreement was reached on an action program and solutions. Timetables for implementation were also set. At last Wednesday's Cabinet session, all these decisions and solutions were assessed and we studied what has been implemented. Hoever, it became clear during the discussions that the obstacles which hamper this march continue to exist and this made me take the stand I have announced, that of not attending Cabinet sessions. I adopted this stand to shake consciences so that everyone of us reexamines his conscience, exerts efforts and offers sacrifices, and acts in accordance to the dictates of the supreme national interest to definitely end what is taking place in Sidon, to save Lebanon and bolster the salvation march for which the national unity government was established.

[Nawfal] What is the nature of the obstacles you have mentioned?

[Karami] In fact, these obstacles were the lack of responsibility in carrying out the decisions that were made. Everyone had agreed on the role of the Army in Sidon and on the forces and military hardware that the Army will have there. But the Army did not succeed in carrying out what it was asked to do. I will not make accusations here. I only urge everyone to perform his duty and to implement these measures, because we cannot proceed without these measures. Agreement was also reached on political solutions that call for withdrawing the armed elements, halting the fighting, closing offices, and enabling the displaced to return to their homes. These measures must be implemented if we want security and stability to return to beloved Sidon. As I said, the purpose of my stand is to activate the situation and move consciences, so that everyone will cooperate for the sake of this national objective.

[Nawfal] Does your boycotting of the Cabinet sessions have anything to do with the stands of Ministers Junblatt and Birri?

[Karami] I do not believe that my boycotting of the Cabinet sessions has anything to do with the stands of other ministers, because my stand stems from the Sidon issue and the other ministers' stands preceded the Sidon issue. We agree in our general policy and stands on achieving Lebanon's unity, liberation, and reconstruction. However, this specific stand I have adopted is motivated by the fact that I want to save Sidon and assume responsibility when it must be assumed.

[Nawfal] If the population has really started to shift in the south, then Israel is beginning to win the war. And, its expectations that massacres will take place there are being fulfilled. What can the Lebanese state do and what will the Syrian role be?

[Karami] There is no doubt that all Lebanese are well aware of Israel's schemes and its objectives to partition Lebanon and to establish a security belt south of southern Lebanon — that is, the area near the borders. The heroic national resistance is daily embodying the genuine will for liberation and is defending Lebanese rights, as well as the dignity of Lebanon and the Arabs. All Lebanese people are glorifying the heroic feats which were recently exemplified in the martyrdom of Thana' Muhaybili. This shows that Israel's scheme will not pass. We in the government are aware of all this. I would like to point out here that the exodus from Sidon and its environs was not toward the southern borders, but toward the north. This confirms that the Lebanese reject solutions which only agents or those who have sold out their souls to the devil could accept. The government is working to foil this scheme. The resolutions of the Bkirki conference stress this point. This has enahnced the Christian stand, because some outside and inside Lebanon are trying to distort this Christian stand which has been formulated in such clarity and frankness. This shows that the Lebanese are in the same trench for the liberation of Lebanon and for foiling the conspiracy which seeks to destroy Lebanon.

[Nwafal] Mr Prime Minister, how do you envisage the Syrian role?

[Karami] The Syrian role is in harmony with the Lebanese nationalist stand. It supports the legitimate authorities' moves and their attempts to save Lebanon by liberating it and entrenching its unity and sovereignty. The Syrian political stand explicitly supports Lebanon. We thank Syria for this everlasting support, which will enable Lebanon to extricate itself from the whirlpool in which it has found itself as a result of the conspiracy from outside our borders over the past 10 years. Here I must thank His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, who is aware of the dimensions of this conspiracy and its objectives and who has been standing at Lebanon's side. We continue to consider Syria's stand as the basis of our Arab national action, without which Lebanon would collapse.

[Nawfal] Mr Prime Minister, many people praise your cooperation with President Amin al-Jumayyil. In fact, it is said that you personally told President al-Asad that you got the best cooperation from President Amin al-Jumayyil. Is this still valid or do you now have doubts about this cooperation?

[Karami] I said this because I do in fact agree with the decision made by President Amin al-Jumayyil, including his abrogation of the 17 May agreement, his support for Lebanon's pan-Arab affiliation at the Lausanne conference, and his formation of the national unity government, whose policy sets out the solutions and general outlines for new Lebanon. The steps taken by the national unity government in the policy statement and by its actual actions and work confirm joint participation in government and the principles of justice and equal rights. Through my cooperation with his excellency the president, I have felt his conviction and faith in this policy. We both cooperated in carrying out this policy to achieve what has come in the policy statement, which I consider an official document for present and future Lebanon.

[Nawfal] Many hopes were pinned on your national unity government to achieve three things at least: security, accord, and return of legitimacy. What has been achieved so far from all this?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the security situation is much better than it was before the formation of the national unity government, when indiscriminate shelling was rampant, especially in Beirut. We put an end to that situation despite an occasional return to the contact lines and the establishment of barricades and fortifications. The political decision is still to put an end to these practices. This has led to a control of the security situation and to the first and second stages of Israeli withdrawal. We know what Israel's intentions and ambitions are vis-a-vis Lebanon. Therefore, I have said that the heroic resistance has forced Israel to announce its comprehensive withdrawals behind thd border. We are now witnessing the second stage withdrawal. We have also heard that the third stage withdrawal will be quicker than some people imagine. The removal of this tumor from the Lebanese body will help the restoration of peace and stability in all of Lebanon. Therefore, we insist on national agreement, becuse it is only through the unity of the Lebanese that we can-finally do away with this plot. The national unity government, through which all the basic parties are cooperating, is still the hope for establishing the new, united, healthy Lebanon that can restore matters to what they were before, under the canopy of democracy, liberty, and equality, through the reforms set forth in the policy statement and which were partially achieved by the government. We hope that if we remain at the head of the government we will complete this duty which is summed up in four topics: liberation, security, reform, and reconstruction.

[Nawfal] If you are to advise on the formation of a new government, will you want it to be as it is now or more expanded?

[Karami] As I said, this government represents the existing basic forces in Lebanon. I do not think a government can be formed at this time without these forces being represented. If you want me to be more candid, I would say that what is left of the period spent by this government in power. [sentence as heard]. I say that once the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal has taken place, it will be essential to reconsider the situation and formation of this government.

[Nawfal] Mr Prime Minister, when do you expect to go back on your decision to boycott the Cabinet meetings and will your return to government activity have a certain significance?

[Karami] I do not think that the Cabinet meetings are the government's main work. The government has not resigned. It is a legitimate government that continues to exercise its duties. However, the government has stopped holding Cabinet meetings every week, that is each Wednesday. Today is Friday and it is not yet time for another Cabinet meeting so you should not yet blame the government. As I said, this position has been taken in order to urge responsible persons to implement resolutions and to seriously work to save Sidon from the current trouble. Therefore, the government's position is conditional on restoring security to Sidon. This, as I have pointed out, has to do with political as well as military solutions. Contacts are continuing to deal with this situation by taking practical, positve measures that would remove the obstacles from restoring the Cabinet's normal meetings.

[Nawfal] Do we understand from this that Prime Minister Karami is working behind the scenes?

[Karami] When I announced my position, I said that I will continue contacts in all directions in order to save Sidon as quckly as possible.

Karami on Sidon Situation

NC141759 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who spent the weekend in Tripoli, made a statement today in which he said that the current disruption in the security situation was due to the arrival of fighters from the Lebanese Forces to Sidon. Who allowed these fighters to go to the Sidon area via Al-Jiyah, he asked, and who allowed arms to be sent there. He affirmed that this contravenes the agreed security plan. He also asked: Who is shelling Sidon? Are they the sons of Sidon or do all of us know who they are? Who is standing in the way of implementing decisions already made? Are they the sons of Sidon? No, but the people of Sidon are paying the price.

'Foundations' of Solution for Sidon, South Drafted

NC141047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1005 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Well-informed sources confirmed today that the foundations for a solution to the problem of the south in general and Sidon in particular have been drawn up and will be implemented within the next few hours. The Military Council is discussing these points and will approve them later. As part of this process, a meeting will be held at Minister Sham'un's home tonight. The session will be attended by Christian ministers and deputies and will feature a review of the situation in Sidon. The participants will define their position on the foundations for a solution, which were agreed upon in talks held by President al-Jumayyil, the military commands concerned, and various political and spiritual leaders. According to the same well-informed sources, the plan provides for the withdrawal of gunmen from the contact lines in Sidon and a simultaneous deployment of the Army. The sources said the objective was not to create a buffer zone between any two parties, but to reassure the people and to place responsibility for security solely in the hands of the legitimate forces. Talks are underway with Sidon's leaders to restore a friendly atmosphere to several areas and villages, to create harmony and accord among the people, and to stop further deterioration. Meanwhile, a guarded calm, coupled with sporadic sniper fire, prevails in Sidon.

Sham'un Comments on Christian Officials Meeting

NC142047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting attended by Christian ministers and deputies was held at the house of [former] President Camille Sham'un tonight. After the meeting, Sham'un said that the conferees had reiterated their stand to immediately end the fighting in the south and to quickly and effectively dispatch the Army there in order to force the gunmen out, impose security, and prevent division and evacuation.

[Begin recording] [Sham'un] In view of the continuing deterioration in the situation around Sidon, which threatens the worst consequences, the conferees tonight responded to an invitation to discuss the issue. After discussions, the conferees reiterated their previous stand which aims to immediately end the fighting in the south and to quickly and effectively dispatch the Army there in order to force the gunmen out, impose security, and prevent division and evacuation. The conferees stressed the need to eliminate the causes of disruptions through the realization of a national accord within the framework of a Christian-Islamic gathering. The conferees have charged his excellency [former] President Sham'un with following up the realization of these goals.

[Unidentified reporter] After this lengthy meeting of Christian deputies and ministers, what can be said about the situation in Sidon today?

[Sham'un] I have nothing new to say about Sidon. However, the situation is dangerous, as I have said. We must deal with this situation regardless of everything else. All prominent figures — Muslims, Christians, and Shi'ites — should get together. It is very easy to reach agreement because basically there are no differences.

[Reporter] In the light of the boycott [of Cabinet sessions] by the prime minister and some other ministers, particularly those concerned with the issue, including the defense minister, do you expect these solutions to be successful?

[Sham'un] I believe that we must work hard to implement these solutions. We must deal with matters in a positive way. It is my opinion that the prime minister and these other ministers have a wrong attitude. I hate negativism. I am positive in all my actions and conduct. What is happening has many negative aspects. Negativism has never been effective and it has never produced any results in either private or public affairs.

[Reporter] Reports from the south indicate that extremist and Islamic groups are strengthening their positions there. They daily mourn somebody in Tripoli, Sidon, or somewhere else in Lebanon.

[Sham'un interrupts] All this is wrong and it is not in the interests of anyone. Whose interests does this serve? It is not in the interests of Lebanon. If we speak about the area — the area of the south — then this is not in the interests of that area. If we speak about Sidon, the town, which is known for its friendliness, then this would not be in the interests of Sidon.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Government Decides To Appoint Ambassador to USSR

LD131137 Kuwait KUNA in English 0947 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 13 (KUNA) — The Lebanese Government had decided to appoint an ambassador to the Soviet Union, after leaving the post vacant for the last three years, it was learnt here Saturday. The Lebanese diplomatic sources told KUNA that the Lebanese Government has submitted a memorandum to the Soviet Foreign Ministry for approval of the appointment of Dr. Rabi'ah Haydar as ambassador of Lebanon to the Soviet Union. The post, they noted had remained vacant since 1978 when the late ambassador, Anton Yazbik, died in an accident during that year. The Lebanese decision followed a meeting held between Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Tikhonov, during Karami's attendence of the funeral of late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. During that meeting the Soviet official has urged Karami to appoint a Lebanese ambassador in view of the present Lebanese situation. The new appointed Lebanese ambassador held the post of head of the United States affairs department in the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and was later appointed ambassador of Lebanon to India. He will assume his duties here early next May, the sources said.

PSP Officials Meet With Soviet Ambassador

NC121325 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Muhsin Dallul, second in command of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], and 'Ali al-Musawi visited the Soviet Embassy in Beirut this morning and met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov. The 90-minute meeting dealt with political and security developments in Lebanon, which have assumed special importance in light of Israel's withdrawal. The Soviet ambassador expressed his satisfaction with and understanding of Lebanon's course of national action. This action is proceeding with Syria's support.

Ja'ja' Urges Government Action in South

NC141825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chief of the Lebanese Forces General Staff; Attorney Karim Paqraduni, head of the Political and Information Department; and Dany Sham'un held a meeting this morning at the house of Camille Sham'un. The meeting was devoted to discussing the situation in the south. Dr Ja'ja', Paqraduni, and Dany Sha'mun held a second meeting this evening in the latter's house.

After the meeting, Dr Ja'ja' said: I am surprised at the fact that big events could happen in extensive Lebanese areas as if no responsible state existed. The state undertook the task of settling the situation in the south. The president and prime minister visited Sidon. We are surprised that the state does not assume its responsibility for what is happening. When asked what the solution should be after the situation in the south has deteriorated, Dr Ja'ja' answered: The state originally had assumed its responsibilities. The Army is now there and it is supposed to assume the responsibility.

Ja'ja' was then asked what the solution would be and whether he would bring anyone to task if the state remains scattered and the government position remains unchanged. He answered: Who then would bring people to task? The state has assumed the responsibility for security in the south. The Army went there when nothing was happening after the Israeli withdrawal. The president, prime minister, and all the government members went there. We are surprised by what is happening. Finally, Ja'ja' was asked: How do you see a solution to the situation in the south being reached when a large number of the ministers concerned, and the prime minister and defense minister in particular, remain inactive? He answered: If they remain inactive, nothing will come out from the south itself. Therefore, they must go there and rearrange things. They have assumed responsibility for the issue and they must shoulder this responsibility. History will be their judge.

SSNP Leader Praises Syria as 'Base of Struggle'

JN151031 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beirut, 15 Apr (SANA) — 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, has affirmed that Syria, with its Army, people, regime, and historical leader Hafiz al-Asad, is the genuine base of struggle in the area. In a statement to the Lebanese magazine *SABAH AL-KHAYR*, Al-Mahayiri explained that there are two strategies in the Arab nation: The first is the strategy of steadfastness and armed struggle, which Syria relies on, and the second is the strategy of defeatism and capitulation whose advocates try to exhaust Syria and the Arab steadfastness forces. Al-Mahayiri said that there is a continuous conflict between the two strategies and that Syria is trying to strengthen its defense capabilities and alliances with Arab and world struggle forces to contain defeatist and capitulationist conspiracies, such as the Amman divisionist meeting, the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, and the U.S.-reactionary moves in the area which serve this conspiratorial trend.

Army Ends Al-Nabatiyah Deployment; 30 Hurt in Sidon

NC130706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] More than 30 people were wounded in and around Sidon yesterday by the Lebanese Forces shelling of residential areas, the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps, Al-Ta'mir and Tallat al-Siru, and Lebanese Army positions in Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Qanayih, and Tallat Mar Ilyas. The wounded include an infant, three children, and two Army soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Army concluded its deployment in Al-Nabatiyah yesterday. A Lebanese Army detachment composed of 100 soldiers, 2 personnel carriers, 3 other vehicles, and some jeeps, took up positions and immediately assumed responsibility for security there. The Army took up positions in six main areas of Al-Nabatiyah. They are: The Regie crossroad, the northern access, the western access, Haruf, Maytam 'Adil 'Usayran, and

Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr. The city's residents welcomed the Army with flowers and rice and several civic and party delegations arrived to congratulate them. Another detachment will be deployed in the villages of Al-Nabatiyah District. The gendarmerie command in the south has also decided to reinforce its presence in Al-Nabatiyah.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Sidon Area

'Popular Army' Reportedly Forming

NC141116 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] We have obtained reports that Sidon's radical Muslim and leftist organizations have begun forming a popular army combining gunmen from the following forces: the Islamic Grouping, the Communist Action Organization, the Nasirite Popular Organization, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Communist Party, the Revolutionary Socialists Organization, the Al-Ba'th Party, the Islamic Unification Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party. This popular army will run a joint operations room together with those Palestinian organizations active in and around Sidon.

Islamic Movement Sends Reinforcements

NC141548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Within the framework of dispatching reinforcements to Sidon and its environs, our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has reported that 12 civilian cars were seen transporting gunmen of the Islamic Unification Movement from Tripoli to Sidon through Ba'labakk road. Islamic Unification Movement slogans were carried by the cars.

1 Killed in Shelling

NC141929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] According to information received from Sidon, the Lebanese Forces militia resumed their artillery shelling of the city at 1800 today. As a result of this shelling, one citizen was killed and nine others were wounded, including a 5-year-old boy and a pregnant woman. The casualties occurred when 15 shells fell on a group of displaced persons assembled at the northern entrance to Sidon. Approximately six other shells hit different areas in the city center.

'Violent Clashes' Continue in Mountain Area

NC142009 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] The Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh axis erupted in fighting tonight. An attempt by Jumblatt followers to infiltrate the outskirts of Al-Kahhalah was repulsed. Violent clashes involving tank weaponry and artillery and rocket shells, which are still continuously falling on al-Kahhalah and its environs, have been going on since 2045 tonight. Al-Kahhalah had received similar shelling earlier. Shells also fell in 'Arayya and its environs. Clashes intensified between 1300 and 1430 and involved the Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh-Dahr al-Wahsh axis. Shells reached 'Ayn Sa'adah, Bayt Miri, and Brummanah.

15 Reportedly Killed in Al-Biqa' 'Massacre'

NC131243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpts] While the Israeli Army was continuing the second phase of its withdrawal, a massacre was committed early this morning in Suhmur in western Al-Biqa'. According to initial reports, 15 people were killed.

Most were members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. As a result of this, the Israeli Army surrounded the town and prevented anyone from entering or leaving.

Israelis May Evacuate Jazzin 'Within 2 Weeks'

NC141436 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Telephone dispatch from 'Abd al-Mawla Khalid, correspondent in Sidon — recorded]

[Excerpt] A meeting has been held between an Israeli officer and representatives of agent Ja'ja'. During this meeting, the Israeli officer said that Israel no longer has anything to do with the war taking place in Lebanon. Consequently, the Ja'ja' men have asked their followers in Jazzin and its environs to leave these areas as soon as possible.

These agent leaders had received information that the occupation forces could evacuate the Jazzin area within 2 weeks.

It has been learned that Israeli General Ori Or, commander of the Israeli northern sector, has told the commander of the collaborating militia that Israel is not prepared to provide protection for them if they stay in the area.

Reportage on Anti-Israeli Resistance Activities

Suicide Car-Bomb Attack

NC122011 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A national resistance fighter carried out a suicide operation against Israeli occupation forces and the Lahd militia near the Al-Qulay'ah gate on the border strip tonight. The fighters penetrated their position with a booby-trapped car, which exploded. More than 50 enemy soldiers and militiamen were killed or wounded.

According to reports from the south, Israeli military helicopters rushed to the scene and evacuated the casualties to hospitals in the occupied territory.

Settlement Attacked With Rockets

NC122025 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The martyr Thana' Muhaybili group has attacked the settlement of Misgav 'Am inside occupied territory using Grad rockets.

Al-Faruq Organization Blamed for Attack on Imam

NC131328 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] We have received some information on the attempt to assassinate Shaykh Ahmad al-Baba, the imam of Al-Zaydaniyah Mosque. According to our reports, the target of the attack was a member of Mufti Hasan Khalid's group. He attended the B'abda meeting with a delegation of Muslim shaykhs. At the time he and those who attended with him were threatened by the Al-Faruq organization. Our information also indicates that Shaykhs Mahir Hammud and Arqadan are the ones behind the extremist Al-Faruq organization.

Islamic Jihad Claims Madrid Restaurant Explosion

NC131741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] An anonymous caller telephoned an international news agency office in Beirut this afternoon to announce that the Islamic Jihad Organization was responsible for the explosion at the El Descanso restaurant in Madrid last night. The explosion resulted in the death of 20 people and the wounding of 82 others, including 15 Americans.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Damascus

Arrives in Damascus

JN121538 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, arrived in Damascus at noon today. The delegation was received at Damascus International Airport by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly; a number of People's Assembly members; the U.S. ambassador in Damascus; and the Embassy staff. During the visit, the U.S. congressional delegation will meet with a number of senior officials in the People's Assembly and the government.

In a statement at the airport, Obey said that his visit to the country is to become acquainted with the Arab Syrian viewpoint regarding the current developments in the region.

Meets Al-Shar'

JN130902 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus,13 Apr (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee of Foreign Operations, and his accompanying delegation this morning. The talks revolved around the situation in the region.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Damascus yesterday.

Confers With Al-Zu'bi

JN131201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] At 1000 today, People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey which is currently visiting the country within a tour of the region. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly, a number of aassembly members, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

The talk revolved around the situation in the Middle East. The People's Assembly speaker explained Syria's principled and clear stand on the current moves in the region. He also explained Israel's aggressive and expansionist objectives at the expense of Arab territory.

He asserted that just and permanent peace can only be achieved through an international conference in which all concerned parties, including the PLO, participate. At the end of the meeting, Obey thanked the People's Assembly speaker for his remarks, which clarified the issues in the region and Syria's stands toward them.

Received by Khaddam

JN131354 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 13 Apr (SANA) — Today Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

During the meeting, which was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Damascus, the talks revolved around the situation in the region and in the Lebanese arena.

Khaddam asserted to the U.S. delegation Syria's adherence to its principled stands and its call for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace based on the UN resolutions and the UN Charter — a peace that returns the occupied territories and the usurped rights to their owners.

Leaves Damascus

JN131843 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed Syria's adherence to its principled stands and its call for a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on the UN resolutions and the UN Charter — a peace that returns the occupied territories and the usurped rights to their owners. This came when he received the U.S. congressional delegation led by David Obey, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, this afternoon.

The U.S. delegation left Damascus today following a 2-day visit to Syria.

Al-Zu'bi Confers With Lebanese Deputy 13 Apr

JN131345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, this morning. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena and the efforts being exerted to extricate Lebanon from its dilemma.

Abu Fadil hailed Syria's stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and its continuous support for Lebanon to achieve complete Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territories, to attain national accord, to maintain Lebanon's unity and independence, and overcome all internal and external obstacles that impede Lebanon's conciliatory march.

Mahmud al-Zu'bi affirmed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to support and back the Lebanese people by all means available in order to achieve their aspirations of liberation, accord, and peace. The People's Assembly speaker hailed the Lebanese national resistance and the heroism and sacrifices this resistance makes, referring to the latest fedayeen operation that the bride of the south, Thana' Muhaybali, carried out; this was an operation that affirms that liberation will be achieved by the self-sacrifice and persistent struggle of the people that aspire to freedom and independence.

Minister-Designate Not To Accept Appointment

GF121400 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, director general of the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, was taken by surprise when he heard of his appointment as minister of national economy in the Syrian Government headed by 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and formed early this week. Al-'Imadi left Kuwait for Damascus on 10 April to apologize for not accepting the ministerial post because he wants to retain his present post.

Murphy Meets With King Husayn in Amman

JN141332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — The talks between Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and the king of the Jordanian regime, Husayn, will begin in Amman today. The talks will deal with the issues of the capitulatory settlement in the Middle East and the liquidation of the Palestine question.

Murphy arrived in Amman yesterday on the first leg of his tour of the region.

On the other hand, the enemy's radio disclosed today that Richard Murphy met in Washington with the Zionist entity's ambassador to the United States on the eve of his departure for the region. The radio said the talks dealt with Murphy's new shuttle mission and the formation of the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation to negotiate with Israel in accordance with the stipulations of the Camp David accords.

Syrian Stand on U.S. Plans 'Cannot Change'

JN131326 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1128 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, those Arabs who are deeply immersed in the policy of defeatism, compromise, and capitulation like to create an uproar whenever a U.S. official — whether his name is Shultz, Murphy, MacFarlane, or anything similar — arrives in the area. By this uproar, they try to create the impression that first, the United States has new initiatives, ideas, or plans to reactivate what they term the stalemated situation, and that second, Damascus' decision to receive such an official means that it agrees to enter the U.S. game and plans. This old, delapidated method can no longer provide a cover for those who collaborate with the enemies of the Arab nation and its issues and who want to enter into separate talks with the United States and Israel in order to achieve a partial, capitulationist solution under U.S.-Israeli terms; these terms cannot possibly meet the minimum Arab national demands that are backed by the UN Charter and resolutions concerning the Middle East and Palestine.

As far as Syria is concerned, its stands on separate, partial solutions; on U.S.-Israeli conditions; and on U.S. plans such as the Camp David accords, the Reagan proposals, and whatever might stem from them are known, declared stands that cannot change. They stem from strong adherence to the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and the Arabs' right to their territories, waters, skies, and to relentless resistance against Zionist expansionist designs inside the Arab territories.

Syria has refused and continues to refuse to be subservient to the United States. Syria has refused and continues to refuse to place pan-Arab issues in the hands of the United States so that it can tackle them separately from the United Nations and the Arabs' friends headed by the USSR. Syria does not at all believe that the cards for the solution are in the hands of the United States. Syria believes that it is the masses who decide the geography and history of this region. Syria has refused and continues to refuse to surrender to Israel and to concede Arab territories and rights to it. This is what Syria has announced and continues to announce. Syria says publicly in statements and communiques in the press, on the radio, and on television the same thing that it says in closed meetings with whomever wants to speak with it. Syria has nothing to hide. It also has no stands that it cannot defend in successful, serious discussions. Justice, logic, and the interest of peace, laws, and UN resolutions are on the side of the Syrian stand. Syria will continue to adhere to this stand, regardless of the necessary sacrifices.

Richard Murphy and other U.S. envoys have come to Damascus before; all of them have heard words from Syrian officials that would honor Syria, if made public. When Murphy or any other U.S. official return to Syria, they will only hear words that express the firm, principled stand from which Syria has never deviated. Talking to U.S. envoys, discussing their opinions and negative attitudes toward the cause of peace and justice in the region, and defending the principled pan-Arab stand that adheres to Arab rights and territories are completely different from what is being done by those who speak about armed revolution, armed struggle, liberation of the land, and defense of rights. Yet, they clandestinely bargain with the United States and Israel on the conditions of surrender and the means of reaching the separate negotiations table with the United States and Israel.

Commentary Views Murphy's Tour of Region

JN141516 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The parties to the Camp David accords are moving as if the success of the capitulatory settlement plan in the region has become possible. This comes after their attempts to provide the capitulatory settlement with every chance for survival, through what has been called the Husayn-'Arafat agreement; this was followed by Mubarak's initiative, and the series of visits by some Arab leaders to Washington.

Whoever follows the feverish contacts that are being held by the Camp David parties will clearly realize that the illusion of success has become entrenched in their minds. They have formed the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation that will visit the UN Security Council's five member-states in order to explain the objectives and dimensions of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, and to ask these states to contribute to pushing the march of settlement forward. We must stop here at the names in the joint delegation. They are all Palestinians. This is to insinuate that the Palestinians have opted for capitulation as a final road to liquidating their cause at their own hands.

'Arafat arrived in Amman and met Husayn on the eve of Murphy's arrival in the region to discuss the recent concept that the Jordanian regime will discuss with Murphy. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the prime minister of the Egyptian regime, is getting ready to leave for Amman after the talks have ended, and a plan has been drawn up to continue the march on the road of liquidating the cause of the Arab people and land.

We, in Syria have no illusions, and do not pin any hopes on Murphy's new shuttle trips. Moreover, we consider the so-called Husayn-'Arafat agreement, the Muabrak initiative, and the visits that followed to the U.S. capital as within the framework of the efforts being exerted to save Israel from the impasse it has reached in Lebanon; this impasse is due to the alternative option to the course of capitulation, embodied by the valiant Lebanese nationalist resistance which is achieving a new victory everyday over the enemy and its agents.

If the parties to Camp David are determined to continue the march on the road of capitulation through the innovation of peace in return for land — despite the fact that Israel refuses to even formally return the land — then the Arab masses will opt for the road of resistance. Regrettably, the parties to Camp David have ignored the clear and frank U.S. statements that adopt the full Zionist conditions and insist on direct negotiations with the Israelis — negotiations that the Untied States says should not include any PLO members, even those who have wagered on the Israeli-U.S. age.

The Camp David plan has become clear and the masses have known its tools. Moreover, the alternative option has become clear, namely, armed resistance.

We in Syria, the revolutionary and steadfast Syria, will continue to be at the side of the resistance. We will also continue to adhere to our firm and principled stands that call for a just and comprehensive peace based on the UN resolutions and the principles of the UN Charter — a peace that returns the occupied land and the usurped rights back to their owners. Anything that deviates from this framework will be foiled by the Arab masses, who know their road well and are capable of achieving victory.

AL-THAWRAH Analyzes Murphy's Tour, U.S. Policy

JN140725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* shows interest in Murphy's tour. Writing under the headline "Murphy's Tour and U.S. Policy in the Region," the paper says: U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's current tour poses the question: What can this tour achieve or offer toward peace in the region? In answering this question, we have to review U.S. policy toward events in the region in general and toward the Arab-Zionist conflict in particular. This policy used to adopt the Israeli viewpoint and to proceed in its stands from a one-sided view that supported Israeli aggression and sought the achievement of its objectives.

AL-THAWRAH adds: Therefore, if the U.S. envoy's current tour is based on the same view, carries the same old ideas, and does not present new ones — thereby confirming its adoption of Israeli policy and its lack of harmony with the bases of a just peace — then this tour will not achieve any positive results and will not be able to remove U.S. policy from the impasse. In fact, it may even make the situation more complicated and dangerous. If the United States wants to play a positive, constructive role in the region, it is called upon to pursue an even-handed policy that is not partial to Israel and its aggression against the Arab nation.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: The closer U.S. policy gets to or the further away it moves from the bases of a just peace, and the more this policy abandons its absolute and total partiality to Israel, the greater the possibility of judging the U.S. envoys' tours and their results. Does Murphy carry anything new in his bag, or will his current tour be similar to the previous ones?

Peres-Mubarak Summit Reportedly Set for 5 May

TA150803 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is prepared to meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Israel has even been informed that the appropriate date is 5 May, and the venue: either Cairo or Alexandria. These details were concluded in the visit to Cairo a few weeks ago by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office. While in Cairo, Minister 'Ezer Weizman will hear Egypt's proposals on the issues to be discussed in the Peres-Mubarak summit, particularly the details of the "package deal" which was also adopted in principle by the Foreign Ministry.

Rabin Meets With U.S. Congressional Delegation

Discusses Syria, Mubarak Plan

TA141216 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1152 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin believes Syria is interested in continued anti-Israeli terror due to its isolation in the Arab world. The defense minister said this in a talk with David Obey, the chairman of the congressional Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee for Foreign Operations. Congressman Obey said that in his talks in Damascus he was told by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that if Israel completely withdraws from Lebanon, his feeling is that there will be no anti-Israeli terrorist acts. Rabin said he doubts the Syrian declarations, and stated his position that if there is no quiet in northern Israel, there will be no quiet in southern Lebanon either.

As for the Mubarak initiative, Rabin said the objective of the process is to lead to a dialogue between the PLO and the United States and he recommends that Washington not enter such a process, or endanger its prestige before it is certain of success. This report was filed by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Discusses PLO

TA141808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] The head of the U.S. congressional delegation visiting Israel says there is some improvement in the Israeli Government's implementation of its economic plan. The delegation is composed of members of the House of Representatives Budgets [as heard] Subcommittee. But, Congressman David Obey said the Appropriations Committee which he leads [as heard] is still not convinced that Israel is only asking for a one-time emergency aid and the members of the Budgets Subcommittee delegation met with top government officials in Israel today. The visiting delegation was directly and indirectly cautioned on the subject of a PLO role in the negotiating process. This follows the delegation's meeting in Amman with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat last week. More on today's meetings from reporter Ruth Blaukopf:

[Begin recording] [Blaukopf] In their 1-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir, the bipartisan congressional delegation was treated to an emphatic restatement of the ministry's rejection of any negotiations with the PLO. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner:

[Pazner] Minister Shamir stressed to the congressional delegation that the PLO's aim — the real aim of the PLO — is the destruction of the State of Israel, even though that sometimes the PLO tries to hide the real aim under a cover of so-called moderation.

[Blaukopf] Mr Shamir expressed no interest in the congressmen's meeting with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, and it appears that his signals were clearly read by the delegation which did not attempt to raise the issue during the meeting. However, Republican Congressman Thomas Petri told me he was still convinced of a change in the PLO stand.

[Petri] Mr 'Arafat gives a definite impression, that as I understand the PLO in the past has refused to recognize the State of Israel, but that they were now interested in working for some sort of a formula for negotiations with Israel and for recognition of Israel as part of a package deal.

[Blaukopf] Reluctance to review the 'Arafat meeting also characterized the statements to newsmen by delegation leader Democrat Congressman Obey, who insisted that he would be glad to discuss with any U.S. leaders or Israeli officials; the latter however were apparently united in their refusal to discuss the issue today. Defense Minister Rabin, for his part, used his meeting with the Congressmen to warn them against The U.S. Administration's involvement in contacts with the PLO, unless the administration was first assured of a sound basis for such an initiative. The congressional delegation, which ends its visit to Israel, tomorrow is scheduled to meet later this evening with Prime Minister Peres. [end recording]

Controversy Continues Over Weizman Visit to Egypt

Visit Termed 'Private'

TA132008 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to Egypt, which is planned to begin in 2 days, will be termed a private visit, and the minister will not conduct any political negotiations with government leaders in Cairo. This was reported this evening by associates of Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to our political correspondent Yoram Ronen. According to the sources this was agreed in a meeting 2 days ago between Mr Shamir and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Our correspondent was told by the Prime Minister's Office that although Minister Weizman will conduct political talks in Cairo, he will not engage in official negotiations. The Prime Minister's Office added that even in this framework a visit by an Israeli minister in Egypt is valuable. Vice Prime Minister Shamir will not ask that the issue of Minister Weizman's trip to Egypt be discussed during the Cabinet session tomorrow, and the Cabinet is expected to approve the visit, as is the usual practice. Our correspondent adds that this is the first time Israel is requesting terming a minister's visit as private, and that is because of coalition difficulties.

Envoy Not To Join Weizman

TA140429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] This morning the government is scheduled to approve the visit of Minister 'Ezer Weizman to Egypt. Our political correspondent has learned that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir directed the Israeli ambassador in Cairo not to accompany Minister Weizman in his meetings because they will be private meetings without any political significance.

Shamir 'Downplays' Visit

TA140647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] This morning the Cabinet is expected to approve 'Ezer Weizman's so-called private trip to Egypt. The approval is merely a formality. However, past experience has shown that issues such as these are used by the Likud and Alignment as opportunities for sarcastic exchanges. It is possible that the Likud ministers will request clarifications from the prime minister regarding the purpose of this visit. For the time being Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is satisfied with the agreement reached between him and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, according to which Weizman will not conduct political negotiations during his stay in Cairo. Shamir knows very well that it will be impossible to avoid political issues in the talks Weizman will hold with Mubarak and 'Ali; Weizman will not just talk about the weather. However, Shamir insisted that no negotiations be conducted. Shamir is doing everything possible to downplay the importance of this visit.

Weizman suggested to the foreign minister that David Kimche, Foreign Ministry director general, participate in this visit, in order to demonstrate that the official political establishment is not out of the picture in regard to contacts with Cairo. Shamir rejected the suggestion because he did not want to give the visit the character of an official political mission. Weizman has his own interpretation of the agreement between Peres and Shamir, and from his point of view there is no doubt that during his visit he will raise the political issues on the current agenda, mainly the possibility of an imminent summit between Peres and Mubarak.

Weizman's associates disapproved of the ease with which the understanding was reached between the prime minister and the vice prime minister. They told us that Weizman's visit to Egypt is a test for the political establishment in Israel, not only for the Likud, but also for Shim'on Peres' ability to act and make decisions in the government that would allow for a breakthrough in bilateral relations: for example, referring the Tabah dispute to international arbitration. We should note that as a background to these points, which were directed at Shim'on Peres, are the negotiations for including Weizman's party, Yahad, in the Alignment. Weizman's associates say that the moment of decision is approaching — decisions concerning the peace process, the fate of the national unity government, and also 'Ezer Weizman's position within our political establishment.

'Ezer Weizman departs for Cairo tomorrow. He will meet President Husni Mubarak and his host, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The inner Cabinet is scheduled to discuss relations between Israel and Egypt shortly, perhaps even this week.

Cabinet Fails To Approve Trip

TA140932 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0925 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] A surprise in the Cabinet session today: Following the opposition of the 10 Likud ministers, the Cabinet failed to approve the scheduled visit of Minister 'Ezer Weizman to Egypt, and the issue was transferred to the inner Cabinet, which will hold an extraordinary session tomorrow, for discussion. Let us recall that Weizman was scheduled to depart for talks with the Egyptian president and prime minister tomorrow.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in today's session: I am not in principle against Weizman's visit, but first of all the issue must be discussed in an orderly way. The prime minister was against the proposal to transfer the issue to the inner Cabinet, saying that it is the Cabinet's duty to approve the trips of ministers abroad. To repeat, the Cabinet accepted the position of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Following the meeting, a Likud minister told our correspondent that the Likud leaders were angered by the fact that the planned Weizman visit was presented as an official political mission while its substance and details were not coordinated with the person in charge of Israel's foreign policy.

Peres on Cabinet Approval

TA141038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] The Cabinet today did not approve Minister 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Cairo, and the inner Cabinet will discuss this issue tomorrow. In the Cabinet vote, 10 ministers, including the Likud ministers and Minister Yosef Shapira, were opposed to Minister Weizman's trip. The matter was raised in the meeting by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. He said he had initially supported the trip in principle, but it was later reported that Weizman was going to negotiate political matters in Cairo, and this issue should then be discussed. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that some of the Likud ministers were surprised by Shamir's remarks, and one of them said he had been convinced the matter had been settled between the prime minister and the vice prime minister.

Shim'on Peres said during the Cabinet meeting that the Cabinet has to approve the trip since he has already given a positive answer on it to the Egyptians. Cabinet sources told our correspondent that, in their opinion, this matter caused tension between factions in the Cabinet, and especially between Peres and Shamir.

Shamir Demands Cancellation

TA150816 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0809 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The meeting between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir has ended in failure. The two men did not succeed in reaching an understanding over 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Cairo. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel has learned that Shamir is now demanding the trip not be made at all. In less than an hour the inner political Cabinet will meet to discuss the affair. Likud sources have told our correspondent that it is guaranteed that the five Likud representatives in the Cabinet will vote with Shamir against Minister Weizman's trip to Cairo, and so there will be a draw.

After the Cabinet session, a telephone poll will be conducted among the ministers and this will decide the fate of the trip. At the Cabinet session, Shamir may demand that no telephone poll be conducted because, according to the Cabinet's basic guidelines, an issue that has no [inner] Cabinet decision is only referred to the full Cabinet with the agreement of both the prime minister and his deputy.

Cabinet Polled by Telephone

TA151126 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1117 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin has confirmed that a telephone poll is being conducted among the Cabinet members about Minister 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Cairo. The poll is being conducted in accordance with a decision by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres following yesterday's Cabinet decision, saying that after the inner Cabinet discussion, a poll would be conducted among the ministers.

Yitzhaq Shamir's aide, Yosi Ahime'ir, has told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that although the Likud ministers, with the foreign minister at their head, thought the poll should not be conducted and that the draw achieved in the Cabinet is sufficient to stop Weizman's trip, Shamir accepts the prime minister's decision; the fate of the disputed trip will be decided by the poll. The telephones in the Prime Minister's Secretariat are now being dialed and we will keep you updated.

Cabinet Approves Trip

TA151351 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1341 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The Cabinet has approved Minister Weizman's trip to Cairo. Our correspondent Hayim Zissovitz has learned that Minister Burg voiced his support for the trip, thus tipping the scales in favor of the Alignment's camp. Nonetheless, the Likud is questioning the vote of Minister Ya'aqobi who has just left the country. Likud officials argue that according to the Cabinet's code of procedures, Ya'aqobi cannot take part in the poll. The Cabinet secretary has stated that following consultations with the attorney general, it had been decided that Gad Ya'aqobi would leave his vote in the hands of his substitute, Yiga'el Hurvitz. In other words, his vote is valid.

Efforts are currently under way to persuade Minister Yosef Shapira to support the trip and this is holding up the publication of the official announcement about Weizman's trip.

Shamir Confers With Egyptian Charge d'Affaires

TA141615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir conferred this afternoon with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni. Basyuni presented Shamir with an unwritten message from Shamir's counterpart, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, expressing the desire to improve bilateral ties through contacts between the two foreign ministries. The meeting lasted about 30 minutes.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the meeting was scheduled prior to the Cabinet's decision not to approve Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to Cairo for the moment.

Basyuni States Cairo Regards Weizman Visit as Private

TA141723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's charge d'affaires in Israel, said this evening that Minister Weizman's planned visit to Egypt is, insofar as Cairo is concerned, a private visit, which the minister can hold at any time he pleases and be welcomed warmly. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that Basyuni was talking to reporters during a visit to the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Ministry sources again said this evening that Minister Shamir had no objection to Weizman's proposed visit to Egypt as long as it was clear and agreed that it would be a private visit. However, once it transpired that this was to be a political mission, Shamir demanded that it be held in the acceptable way, and through the Foreign Ministry.

Egypt's Al-Baz Views Peace Process, Weizman Visit

TA141034 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign policy adviser to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, by 'Uzi Mahanaymi in Cairo on 13 April]

[Text] Yesterday, in the first interview granted to the Israeli media in a very long time, the Egyptian president's adviser, the "brain" behind the scenes, Dr Usamah al-Baz, told our correspondent in Cairo that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres now has a historic opportunity to bring about comprehensive peace between the Arabs and Israel, and that Egypt will help him in this.

Dr al-Baz said Egypt admires the efforts Prime Minister Peres is making for peace, particularly when taking into account the limitations of the coalition with the Likud.

Al-Baz emphasized that Prime Minister Peres is acting with courage and a willingness to adhere to peace. However, Al-Baz has reservations about Israel's "heavy-handed" policy in Lebanon, but he expressed the view that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is now a fait accomplis, and expressed the hope that Israel would withdraw to the international border.

Referring to the possibility of a summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak, Dr al-Baz said the Egyptian president is ready in principle for a meeting with Prime Minister Peres; however, before that, the success of the meeting must be guaranteed. "By its nature, a summit meeting generates a high level of expectation in the nation, but it should be recalled that a summit is not an objective per se, but only a means to obtain the objective, which is the continuation of the peace process." Egypt learned a lesson from the failed summit between President al-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in Ismailia, which was one of the reasons for the deterioration in bilateral relations.

Referring to Minister Weizman's expected visit here tomorrow, Usamah al-Baz said Minister Weizman's visit is part of the series of meetings between Israel and Egypt which, if they succeed, will prepare for the summit between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Al-Baz said that in their talks with Minister Weizman, the Egyptians will concentrate on two main topics: Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, emphasizing a withdrawal to the international border, and also talks connected with Richard Murphy's visit to the area,which began in Jordan yesterday, and its implications. In addition to these two primary topics, senior Egyptian officials will hold talks with Weizman about all issues between Israel and Egypt, including, in this context, Tabah. Referring to the significance of Minister Weizman's arrival, Dr al-Baz said Minister Weizman's sincere support for peace and his commitment to keeping it made it possible for him to achieve greater success. However, Al-Baz stressed that Egypt would, of course, negotiate with any official representative of the Israeli Government.

Referring to recent reports in the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* about an expected visit in the near future by the new Jordanian prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i, to Syria, in order to improve relations and make peace between Syria and Egypt, Al-Baz said improved relations between Syria and Egypt are not practical at present. Al-Baz spoke encouragingly of the Jordanian attempt to improve its relations with Syria, but did not express very much optimism about its success. He said there is currently no link between Syria and Egypt, other than messages transferred from time to time between the capitals by neutral visitors, Arabs or others, who travel between the countries.

The president's adviser disclosed that there have recently been attempts by pro-Israeli U.S. figures, who have been encouraged by Likud figures, to pressure the U.S. Administration to make economic aid to Egypt dependent on a thaw in the "cold peace" and a return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. Al-Baz said these attempts had failed and there was no U.S. pressure or any political conditions attached to the economic aid to Egypt.

Regarding the coup in Sudan, Dr al-Baz said Egypt had not been surprised by it. He said that as early as 3 months prior to the coup Egypt had foreseen the possibility, but, at the same time, the precise timing was not known in Egypt and there had certainly been no coordination with it.

Dr al-Baz expressed his confidence in General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab's chances of guaranteeing a stable regime in Sudan.

Murphy, Washington Envoy 'Argue' Over PLO Delegation

TA140535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy today begins his talks in Jordan with King Husayn and members of his Cabinet. In these talks he will try to examine the possibility of forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the United States and Israel, a delegation which would not have PLO members in it. Following his talks in Amman, Murphy will depart for Damascus tomorrow, even though Damascus has announced that there is no change in its policy. Later he will visit Cairo and Jerusalem.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that before his departure for the Middle East, Murphy met Israel's ambassador in Washington. The two argued about a clause in the Camp David agreements on the question of who will be included in the joint delegation. Ambassador Rosenne said that Israel has a right to veto the Palestinian members of the delegation. Murphy, in contrast, claimed that this is an issue which should be decided by Israel and the other partners to the agreements.

Military Figures Comment on IDF Withdrawal

Chief of Staff Levi

TA121904 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Is the new line to which the IDF will move as its new interim deployment easier to defend?

[Levi] To an extent. Topographically speaking, there are a few more convenient conditions, although I do not think the line changes the basic concept, because, again, on both sides there will be residents, a large number of whom can provide support and backing for terrorist activity. In that respect, there is no change.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe terrorists will follow in the footsteps of the IDF once again, as we have seen during the first stage of the evacuation?

[Levi] I believe so, and I also believe we must remember that part of the terrorist activity is being carried out by people residing there, who do not need to move but only to carry out their acts.

General Or

TA131019 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0805 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Interview with Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, by Ilana Dayan and Gay Zohar; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Zohar] Major General Ori Or, when will the IDF complete its withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Or] In my opinion, this will happen by the beginning or middle of June.

[Dayan] Maj Gen Or, we are hearing a lot of talk about the security strip that the IDF will maintain in Lebanon following its withdrawal. What will this security strip be like in terms of the presence of the IDF and local forces there?

[Or] I do not think it is important or necessary to give the details. There will be a strip — I think the word zone is more appropriate than strip; there will be a zone from which we will attempt to prevent direct attacks. This will not prevent katyusha attacks from beyond, and even from within, the security zone. However, we will try to make the area near our border — and I do not think we should determine it exactly — free of terrorists who want to use it as their base.

We want the inhabitants of this zone to understand that they are not supposed to safeguard Israel, but rather their own villages. The situation is entirely different when the IDF is in Qiryat Shemona, Misgav 'Am, and Manara, as opposed to when it is deployed in Sidon or Tyre. Each village from which terrorists attack us, or from which shots are fired, well, it is too bad, people will not be able to cultivate their land and live in peace there. I do not think I should give the details of what the IDF will do or how it will operate. We will see what happens. We hope that the local villagers with the help of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will understand that it is not to their advantage if there are attacks from this area.

[Zohar] How much freedom of action will the IDF reserve for itself in this area?

[Or] The IDF will reserve its freedom of action wherever it deems it necessary, whether in the air, on land, or at sea. If we learn that terrorists are organizing to attack Israel from the port of Sidon, then the IDF can attack there. This applies to any place in Lebanon, according to the assessment of the situation: whether we can reach the target, and how best to get there. This is how we will act.

[Dayan] Earlier you mentioned the ASL as helping local villagers. To what extent do you count on the ASL as a force that would help us, and would act as a buffer to protect our villages?

[Or] This is not the duty of the ASL. The ASL, as well as other local forces, [illegible] they mus [illegible] must not [illegible] talks abo [illegible] unfortun [illegible] are opera [illegible] the ASL [illegible] safeguar [illegible] Al-Khiya [illegible] — today [illegible] they wa [illegible] local forces that will be deployed there simply must prevent the infiltration of terrorists who intend to attack Israel, and this is the main duty of these forces. Obviously, this also serves Israel's interest in preventing attacks against it.

[Zohar] Maj Gen Or, do you have any scenario concerning developments in southern Lebanon following the IDF's withdrawal, that takes into account the various communities and UNIFIL?

[Or] In Lebanon there are many possible scenarios, and I do not want to add my own. Lebanon is a country in which anything can and does happen. The main reason we talk about the continuation of terrorism in Lebanon is because there is no strong central government in Lebanon, and there will not be one in the future. In Lebanon every community is strong enough to preserve its own vital interests, but none is strong enough to control all of Lebanon. Most of the communities are divided internally; look at the Shi'ites and Christians. The only exception is the Druze community, which is relatively united. I do not want to present a script in view of this situation. However, as the commander of the Northern Command, I must be prepared for the worst possible scenario, and we are preparing for it.

[Zohar] What about the Syrians? What happens when they cross the line they are currently deployed on?

[Or] I do not think we should separate the Syrians from terrorism. The Syrians are also part of terrorism. The terrorism you see in the western sector is encouraged by the Syrians. There are also several scenarios concerning the Syrians in the eastern sector; I would not like to divulge them here on IDF radio. I assume that they will remain in the Al-Biqa' following our withdrawal. They will remain entrenched there because they view this as necessary in order to protect Damascus. I assume that some terrorist organizations, such as Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and others, will try to act under their aegis in the eastern sector.

[Dayan] You assume that the Syrians currently have no reason to provoke the IDF in any other way?

[Or] If you ask me whether I believe that the Syrians will initiate a war against Israel, then my answer is no. The Syrians respect the IDF and know its strength, and they know that there is a great difference between an open war against the IDF, in which it would use all its strength, and a terrorist campaign of the kind we are acquainted with in Lebanon. Therefore, I believe — as far as it is possible to make an assessment — that the Syrians at present do not want to initiate a war against Israel. However, they will continue to encourage terrorism as they are currently doing.

[Dayan] What is the strategic concept behind the building of the [illegible] What are we trying to prevent, and what are we preparing to fight?

[Or] First of all, we are not building a line. This is an existing line — [illegible] I cannot promise peace. I cannot promise that no katyushas will fall, that there will be calm. I sincerely wish we could promise the northern villagers that they will be able to live reasonably well, that they will be able to cultivate their lands, work in their factories, go to schools and kindergartens and that normal life will continue there. We must make certain that the infrastructure such as the one that existed before 1982 is not reestablished, and we can prevent this development. We must preserve calm as far as possible. We will take all possible methods of action — part of them relating to protecting the international border itself, others relating to strikes on concrete targets of which we become aware. This will be the method of action, whether by air, sea, or any other way.

[Dayan] Finally, Maj Gen Or, is the IDF different following the war in Lebanon, regarding its soldiers, operational conceptions, or its activity?

[Or] The IDF is more mature. It has had 3 years of experience accompanied by much bloodshed and extremely difficult operational activity. The generation of soldiers who experienced the Lebanon war indeed knew a very difficult period. I touched on this issue on a different occasion: Each generation has to know where it came from and where it is going. The generations that fought in the war of attrition, the Yom Kippur war, and the war of independence contributed a great deal. The generation that fought in Lebanon contributed greatly to the fight against terrorism, and it has matured. We have all learned much during our stay in Lebanon; there were successes and there were failures. However, I believe that we will know how to draw the conclusions and lessons from this experience.

[Dayan] Do you have a personal conclusion to draw from the Lebanese period?

[Or] As commander of the Northern Command, the withdrawal from Lebanon is, for me, the end of a chapter rather than the end of a book. The end of the book will be when there is calm in the north. This is only the end of a chapter, and we will sum it up after we withdraw. From my viewpoint, as commander of the Northern Command, the problem of Lebanon is still not solved. I have already said that we are turning to a new method of activity, from the other side of the international border. When there is calm on the northern border perhaps we will be able to say that the end of the book has been reached. As far as I am concerned, we have not reached that time.

South Lebanese Village Buries 'Massacre' Victims

ASL Denies Involvement

TA131800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Senior sources in the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] [illegible] The eight victims of the massacre were buried this afternoon.

IDF Denies Siege

TA131900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The IDF spokesman says that the IDF imposed no siege on the town of Yuhmur [as heard] in Al-Biqa' today. The IDF units left to check what had happened, following media reports.

Partisan Infighting Blamed

TA131935 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Israeli sources in the army of southern Lebanon [ITIM in Hebrew at 2057 GMT on 13 April carries a similar report but attributes denial to "senior sources in the army of southern Lebanon"] this evening denied any involvement in the murder last night in the Shi'ite village of Yuhmur [as heard], which is located south of Lake al-Qir'awn. The sources said that last night eight people — the members of two families — were murdered. Five of them, a father, mother, and their three daughters, are members of the same family; three other males are members of the other family. The military sources have told our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky that the background for the murder has to do with the fight between the Amal movement, the Communist Party, and the Syrian National Party [as heard] in Yuhmur. The victims were buried this afternoon by local residents while IDF soldiers were guarding the village throughout the day and not allowing anyone to leave or enter.

A spokesman for Amal rushed to accuse the IDF of the assassination which he claims had occurred during searches in the village. Beirut sources have reported that the victims belonged to the Syrian National Party, which had assumed responsibility for two suicide attacks that were carried out against the IDF recently.

Security Sources on Preparations To Leave Tyre

TA140957 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
14 Apr 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondents Yosef Walter, Yehuda Goren, and Shefi Gabay]

[Excerpts] The IDF will soon evacuate the areas of Tyre, Jazzin, and the eastern sector, including Jabal al-Baruk, and will deploy along the security strip lines, a distance of between 8 to 10 km from the international border, until the final withdrawal. Last Thursday the IDF evacuated the "Al-Nabatiyah triangle."

The defense establishment is currently discussing the final stage of the [illegible] with the ASL. The IDF is currently busy establishing these groups.

Security sources in southern Lebanon say that the IDF has already begun preparations for the evacuation of Tyre. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin wants to bring about the speedy withdrawal from all other sectors, the eastern sector and the Jazzin area, after which the IDF will be deployed along the security strip line. This will permit the area to be organized until the final withdrawal during July.

It has been decided in the defense establishment that the IDF will remain in Jazzin until the last possible minute, even though this requires the IDF to control a long and narrow strip, a sort of "hat" that reaches up to the Bisri River in the north. This is due to Israel's commitment to not abandon the Christians to hostile acts by other communities and to organize them as a military force capable of protecting themselves from massacre attempts.

This force will be considered part of the ASL. General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the ASL, will preserve a direct link with the Christians and will give them the necessary logistic support. The leaders of the Christian community in Jazzin were clearly told that once the IDF leaves the area they will be responsible for their own security and that the IDF will in no way intervene in order to protect them from hostile acts.

IDF Denies Operating 'Secret Prison' in Lebanon

TA140629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The Israel Defence Forces spokesman denied on the weekend that the army is involved in operating a secret prison in the South Lebanon village of Al-Khiyam.

The IDF spokesman acknowledged that the South Lebanon Army has a prison in Al-Khiyam, but maintained that the IDF is not connected with it in any way. The prison is operated "solely and independently" by the ASL, he said.

Details of the prison appear in this morning's edition of *THE SUNDAY TIMES* of London. The article, based on the reports of four former inmates of the prison, says that some 70-80 prisoners are held in underground cells in appalling conditions. The prison is situated at a base of General Antoine Lahd's South Lebanon Army, and is operated jointly by the ASL and the IDF, *THE SUNDAY TIMES* reported.

The IDF spokesman said that "to the best of the IDF's knowledge, the prisoners are not held underground. They receive adequate supplies of food and medical attention when needed."

Turkey Not Expected To Improve Bilateral Ties

[illegible] Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Apr 85 p 4

[Report from Istanbul by R. Kohen]

[Text] The Turkish Government has refused to confirm Turkish press reports on the possibility of improving ties with Israel following "secret" meetings between Turkish leaders in Washington with leaders of the Jewish lobby and the Israeli ambassador.

The only reaction came from the spokesman of the Ankara Foreign Ministry: "The state of relations between Israel and Turkey and Ankara's policy in the region are clear and self-explanatory."

Official circles in Ankara have said that there is no change in Turkey's attitude toward Israel, and Turkey cannot be expected to raise the level of its diplomatic representation in Israel.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal met with leaders of the Jewish lobby in Washington. Turkey's foreign minister, Vahit Halefoglu, met with Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Ankara confirmed these meetings, and added that they were held at the request of the Jewish and Israeli side.

Authorities Cancel Jordanian Mukhtar Appointments

TA141234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1225 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Israel has canceled appointments of mukhtars in Samaria recently decided upon by Jordan. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports it transpired that recently Jordan has appointed about 10 mukhtars in Samaria although the villages in question already had mukhtars appointed by the Civilian Administration. The Israeli authorities confiscated the stamps of the mukhtars and the Jordanian letters of appointment, warning them not to intervene in the village affairs. It was made clear to the mukhtars appointed by the Civilian Administration that their status is unchanged.

ALGERIA

Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation Begins Visit

JN121722 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A Jordanian-Palestinian delegation [illegible] Algerian Government.

Received by Foreign Minister

LD141821 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee and Hamed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, today received a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation which includes 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the royal court minister, and Tahir al-Masri, the foreign affairs minister in the Jordanian Government, and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member. The talks between the two sides during this meeting dealt with the developments in the Middle East situation.

APS Reviews Relations, Cooperation With U.S.

LD141538 Algiers APS in English 1425 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 14-4-85 (APS) — Relations between Algeria and the United States existed since a long time before. Some believe that they go back to the time of the deys. But it is only after November 1, 1954 which marks the beginning of the liberation war that Algeria became more known in the U.S. In 1957 former President John Kennedy made a speech in favor of the independence of Algeria.

After its independence, Algeria never had any dispute with the United States at the bilateral level. At the international level, the positions were divergent on a great number of questions. In 1967 after the aggression against the Arab countries in the Middle East, the diplomatic relations were broken off and they were only resumed in 1973. But the absence of political relations did not present the development of economic and cultural relations. The economic relations which went through ups and downs witnessed an important point of discord after the breaking off by the American company trunkline of an agreement on gas. Agriculture represents also an important field in the Algero-American economic relations. Algeria's aim in this domain is the transfer of technology. A protocol of agreement was signed in this context.

The scientific and cultural cooperation is another important part of the bilateral cooperation. 740 Algerian students are studying in American universities.

Is that a positive assessment of the Algero-American cooperation? It certainly is especially that Algeria remained attached to its principles. It defended these principles on the world scene either for the liberation of peoples in Africa or the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people [illegible] to be convinced."

EL MOUDJAHID on Upcoming Bendjedid U.S. Visit

LD141544 Algiers APS in English 1425 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Algiers, 14-4-85 (APS) — On the eve of the official visit of President Chadli Bendjedid to the United States, the national press publishes on Sunday articles on the relations between the two countries. "Positive appraisal of the Algero-American cooperation? It is certainly and with a great merit since the political context was not always favorable", we can read in an article of APS published by *EL MOUDJAHID*.

"In fact," explains the author of the article, "Algeria remained strongly attached to its principles. Algeria is also an active member of the Non-aligned Movement and it firmly believes that the polarization of the world doesn't serve people's interests". The American knows that, and for this reason respect Algeria. Quoting the observer's opinion, the article states that "by the mere fact that Algeria is not a applicant country, and the purpose of this visit is not the acquisition of an extra to the budget that the Algerian president has the means to be listened to."

Nation's Role in Liberating Americans in Iran Cited

LD141047 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 14/04/85 (APS) — The coming visit President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, F.L.N. Party secretary general, will pay to the United States is already the subject of appraisals and commentaries either from the American officials or the diplomatic milieu accredited in Washington.

In this respect, Democrat Senator Simon, Illinois, said in a declaration at the Senate addressed to its president that this visit offered an opportunity "for us to express our appraisal for the Algerian Government for the role it played in obtaining the liberation of American hostages in Iran." "Remember," Senator Simon added, "the days where there seemed to be no hope to see the hostages liberated and remember that the happy end of this crisis could not have happened without the mediation efforts made by Algeria."

The American senator praised President Chadli's action and his decision "to undertake this humanitarian effort" and paid tribute to "the continuous work of the late minister of foreign affairs, Mohamed Benyahia." "I seize this occasion," the senator concluded, "to thank President Chadli Bendjedid on behalf of the American people and welcome him in our country."

LIBYA

AL-AHRAM Admits Egypt Tried To 'Abort' Sudan Coup

LD121948 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 12 Apr 85

["Puppet Regime in Egypt Must Immediately Take Its Hand off Sudan" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Rajab, 12 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AL-AHRAM*, the Egyptian Government's newspaper, admitted that the Egyptian regime was involved in the attempt to abort the popular revolution that was victorious, on the 6th of April, in toppling the regime of hireling Numayri.

Ibrahim Nafie, the editor of this paper and one of the Egyptian regime's keepers said that Husni Mubarak had advised Numayri on his return from Washington to go back to Khartoum, but General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab refused that.

Hireling Numayri, in coordination with the head of the Egyptian regime, was trying to return to Sudan just before the 6th of April. This was on an advice from the head of the Egyptian regime to go back and coordinate with the officers to suppress the popular uprising.

What *AL-AHRAM* published confirms what we predicted that the puppet regime in Egypt was always against the will of the Sudanese people and was working on a path hostile to the Sudanese people's hopes and ambitions.

This puppet regime, in front of the whole world, justified all the crimes hireling Numayri committed against the people of Sudan. It stood beside the deposed hireling supporting and backing him. It even went further beyond these abhored stances to encourage hireling Numayri, dragged him to David's stable and opened Sudanese territories to the U.S. interference forces.

Under its suspicious schemes — the ones called integration — thepuppet Egyptian regime sent units of its Army to Sudan. By that, it violated the simplest rules of good neighborly relations by suppressing the will of the Sudanese people to get rid of the puppet regime, establish a freedom fortress in Sudan and live outside the policy of blocs, axes and alliances. This policy is the one the puppet Egyptian regime held with its teeth to accomplish its aims and greed and to use them to serve the U.S. imperialism and Zionist enemy.

The puppet Egyptian regime works against the will of the Sudanese people and treat this steadfast people from a stance of false presumption and arrogance. It takes steps against the Sudanese people driven from its pharonic nature.

The stormy demonstrations that took to the streets of Khartoum reflected the Sudanese people's fury and resentment against this puppet regime. They chanted from deep down ridiculing Husni Mubarak, who the Egyptians call the laughing cow, "la vache qui rie" the famous cheese brand. Lately the Egyptian regime stopped importing it. Their slogan was "tonight, tonight the laughing cow".

This is the sort of [words indistinct] the head of the Egyptian regime should hear and know what it means. The Sudanese people realize that the Egyptian regime is a dwarf regime, a puppet regime and that it fears a popular revolution in Egypt. All its shameful acts and stances against the people of Sudan and the Egyptian people will not pass without punishment.

The Egyptian regime with its puppet symbols and shameful propaganda were unable to hide their opportunistic stands and hagglings against the Sudanese people for the following reasons: 1) The Egyptian regime stood by tyrant Numayri and drafted all the rules of crimes committed against the Sudanese people; 2) it stood shamelessly and in defiance to the Sudanese people announcing their protection of deposed stooge Numayri and permission to him to stay in Egypt to plan subversive acts against the popular revolution; 3) the Egyptian regime had a free hand in Sudan increasing its resources to the detriment of the Sudanese people watching thousands of our Sudanese people dying in their hundreds out of hunger; 4) the Sudanese people will never forget the infamous Egyptian regime's acts against the Arab nation especially its collaboration with stooge Numayri and the American Central Intelligence Agency in airlifting Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to occupied Palestine; 5) Aswan meetings between deposed stooge Numayri and the president of the Egyptian puppet regime were for plotting against the Sudanese people as well as embezzlement and haggling. But after all these acts, the Egyptian regime still puts itself foreward as the guardian and trustee over the Sudanese people claiming on each occasion, of its numerous occasions, that it has the desire to take care of the Sudanese people and it would not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs standing against those trying to do so.

The Sudanese people are well aware, more than anyone else, of the tricks of the Egyptian regime, its hagglings and beats [as received]. It cannot talk nicely about this regime. For the Egyptian regime is treacherous and any step it takes would be against the decisions and the wishes of the Sudanese people. This regime, therefore, has to take its hands off Sudan, today.

SUDAN

Deadlock Remains Over Transitional Government

NC131642 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Hasan Zaynati report]

[Excerpts] Khartoum, April 13 (AFP) — Efforts to set up a civilian transitional government in Sudan remained deadlocked today as trade unions and political parties meeting here failed to agree on a list of candidates to propose to the military command which seized power a week ago, informed sources said.

The unions and parties were scheduled to hand their nominations on Monday to General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, a member of the Transitional Military Council which has ruled Sudan since the overthrow of President Ja'far Numayri.

Based on the lists, negotiations with the military authorities which began last Tuesday were to resume in an effort to form an interim civilian government. The unions and parties were to meet again later today to try and agree to a list of candidates.

According to one project being discussed with the military, the transitional cabinet would have 15 ministers, five of whom would be chosen by the trade unions, five by the country's main political parties and five by the military. Earlier, a former top official from southern Sudan said that southern rebel leader John Garang, whose Sudanese People's Liberation Army was one of the key elements of opposition to the Numayri regime, would be offered one of the cabinet posts.

According to the southern official's version of plans for the new government, the military would occupy the Defense and Interior Ministries while other portfolios would go to various political and religious groupings from the primarily Muslim north of the country.

Trade union sources said today that the military had agreed that a transitional cabinet would govern for 12 months, but turned down a demand by the unions and political parties for a three-way sharing of law-making powers. The military council has also declined to set a specific date for the handover to civilian government.

KUNA: New Government To Be Announced 15 Apr

LD141152 Kuwait KUNA in English 0954 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Names as received]

[Text] Kuwait, April 14 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti daily newspaper said Sunday formation of the Sudanese transitional government will be announced Monday, with president of the Doctors' Union, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah as prime minister.

AL-SIYASAH, attributing its report to "informed trade union sources" in Khartoum, said the government will include seven professionals, four portfolios will go to the parties, and the Army will keep the defense and interior portfolios.

According to the report, Daf'Allah will be prime minister; Fakhr al-Din Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs; Mahjub 'Uthman will be appointed for the Information Ministry; Amin Makki Madani for ustice portfolio; Husayn Abu Salih for the Health Ministry; Dr 'Ali Muhammad al-Hasan for the economy; Engineer 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman for irrigation; Al-Hadi Abu Bakr for education; and Dr Sayyid Ahmad Tayfur for agriculture.

The sources also said that the defense portfolio will be given to leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) Col. John Garang who is heading the opposition forces of southern Sudan.

The paper said the National Alliance, which groups Sudanese trade unions and political parties, was waiting late yesterday for a reply from Col. Garang on the proposal to assume the defense post, adding that the SPLM leader might nominate one of his ranking officers if he decided not to take over the post himself.

According to the same sources a number of Sudanese political leaders who were living in exile or hiding in Sudan during the rule of sacked President Ja'far Numayri have appeared in Khartoum in the past two days. Among those who reappeared in Khartoum is the head of the Sudanese Communist Party Muhammad Ibrahim Nujud who has been hiding since July 22, 1971.

The paper said that the negotiations between the military leadership and the civilian representatives have led to an agreement on de-nationalization of the press and the scrapping of Islamic laws, as demanded by southern political parties. The Islamic laws will be discussed by the first parliament which the Sudanese people will elect after the transitional period, the source concluded.

Meanwhile, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, who led the military coup that toppled Numayri, was quoted by the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) — as saying that his country's relations with Egypt will continue to be good and hailed the stance of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia toward what happened in Sudan. Siwar al-Dhabab stressed that the next stage will be the phase of handing over power to the representatives of the Sudanese people.

In a statement to the Qatari *AL-'ARAB* newspaper Sunday Siwar al-Dhahab said in an answer to a question that there is no ban on the formation of new political parties in the country, adding that the democratic process can alone determine the power and influence of every party.

He reiterated that Sudan is willing to maintain normal relations with all neighboring countries, on the basis of mutual respect and good neighborhood.

On the other hand, the first Sudanese passenger plane arrived in Abu Dhabi from Sudan after a rupture of more than 10 days, with 81 passengers on board. The passengers described the situation in Khartoum as heading toward stability and returning to normal, adding that there is a public confidence that Siwar al-Dhahab will fulfill his pledges to hand over the authority to the people after the transitional period.

One of the Sudanese passengers told KUNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that "we are not with releasing the prisoners in order to refill prisons with others. No one should be jailed without a sentence by the court."

Garang Offered Post; Former Officials To Be Tried

NC130554 Paris AFP in English 0533 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 13 (AFP) — Southern Sudan's rebel leader, Col John Garang, will be offered a post in the new cabinet being formed by the country's new military rulers, a senior southern official said here Friday after conferring with Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, who seized power last week. The official, who would not be named but who was chairman of one of the three southern regional assemblies dissolved by the new regime, told AFP that three other posts in the 15-member cabinet would be reserved for representatives of the three southern provinces.

If Col Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, did not want a job, he could nominate a northerner in his place, the official said. He added that the military would occupy the Defense and Interior Ministries, while the others would go to various northern political and religious groupings, including the Ba'thists and the Communists.

The Cairo weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* meanwhile quoted Gen Siwar al-Dhahab in an interview published today as saying that ousted regime figures would go on trial and get a fair hearing. Without naming him, he said the rule of former President Ja'far Numayri had failed because of personal power, repression, bad economic planning, corruption, and Sudan's isolation in Africa and the Arab world.

Sudan wanted to improve its ties with all countries, he said, including neighboring Ethiopia.

Negotiations were going on with Col Garang to settle the revolt in the south. The rebel leader was in Ethiopia and contacts with him were being made through his representatives in London, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said.

Cabinet To Include Representatives From South

LD131100 Kuwait KUNA in English 0903 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 13 (KUNA) — The Sudanese Military Council has accepted a proposal to set up an interim government led by a civilian premier in which the military will hold the defense and interior portfolios, Radio Cairo said Saturday. The government will participate with the 15-member Military Council in running the affairs of the country for a one-year transitional period, the broadcast, monitored here, added.

On the other hand a ranking official source from southern Sudan affirmed that three ministers from the 15-member cabinet will be from representatives of the three southern Sudanese provinces, the radio said without giving more detail on the identity of the source. Press reports said leader of the SPLA John Garang will be offered a post in the cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Khartoum airport was reopened yesterday after a closure of nearly 10 days. Radio Cairo said an Egypt air passenger plane left to the Sudanese capital last night with 154 passengers on board, and that a Sudanese plane arrived in Cairo yesterday with 90 civilian passengers on board.

On the other hand, the national alliance groups called on Garang to join the alliance in order to avoid civil strife in Sudan, the Nile Valley radio said. According to the radio, spokesman of the Military Council, Brig 'Uthman 'Abdallah has said that the southern politicians should not be neglected and asserted that stability of the south is a national objective, and a determining factor in reaching an end to the economic crisis in the country.

In the meantime, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, who led the coup which toppled former President Ja'far Numayri was quoted in Cairo as saying Saturday that members of the Numayri regime will be put on trial and that charges against them will be announced by the judicial authorities. Siwar al-Dhahab told the Egyptian daily *AL-AKHBAR* that members of the sacked government have been detained and their assets and property were frozen. He accused the regime of Numayri of being "a dictatorship that lacks planning and isolated Sudan from Arab and African countries."

Council, National Forces To Discuss Cabinet

JN131047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 13 (SUNA) — The proposed formation of the transitional cabinet will be discussed by the member of the Transitional Military Council Brigadier 'Uthamn 'Abdallah Muhammad, and representatives of the National Alliance for Salvation in a meeting scheduled for tomorrow. Meanwhile, Brigadier Muhammad said that trade unions and political parties that hadn't yet signed the national charter were to immediately contact the headquarters of the alliance of trade unions to sign the charter or else present separate charter.

Military Council-Trade Unions Meeting Postponed

JN141604 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — A meeting that was scheduled to be held today between 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council and the Political Committee, and representatives from the trade unions alliance and parties has been postponed. The meeting has been postponed to allow more consultations on the proposed configuration of the transitional government. Its date will be set later.

Trade Unions Spokesman on Democratic Rights

JN121503 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 21/April 12 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Bar Association and official spokesman of the trade unions group, Mirghani al-Nasri, said he had learnt that freedom restricting laws were not included in the decree that said all previous laws would be valid until they are rescinded or amended.

He said that concerned authorities would set up a committee of jurists to revise all freedom restricting laws and submit recommendations to the concerned authorities for cancelling those laws in accordance with the charter of the allied national forces.

He urged all law men to shoulder their responsibilities and their national duty in developing laws and removing all freedom restricting articles to pave the way for the people to exercise their democratic and national rights.

Trade Unions Discuss Transitional Cabinet

JN131123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 13 [SUNA] — The alliance of trade unions, in a meeting here yesterday, empowered its General Secretariat to negotiate the formation of the transitional cabinet. The meeting, chaired by the President of the General Secretariat Dr Daf'allah al-Jazuli, also endorsed the setting up of an information committee to lay down a plan for the information policy during the transitional period.

The committee will comprise representative of SUNA, Ministry of Culture and Information, television and radio, the two papers of *AL-AYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* and the National Council for Arts and Letters.

Trade Unions Meet To Sign Draft Charter

EA141512 Omduraman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Representatives of trade unions and unions held a meeting yesterday evening at the Teachers House in Khartoum, during which the draft charter for the proposed transitional authority was confirmed and signed by the trade unions and organizations. The participants of the meeting unanimously agreed to revoke the clause on reverting to the 1956 Constitution amendments of 1964.

It has been decided that the National Organization of Trade unions and Unions [NOTUU] be their name. On the other hand, the NOTUU calls on those who have not signed the proposed charter to be present at the Teachers House between 0800 and 1000 today to sign the charter.

Siwar al-Dhahab Relieves Official of Post

JN121723 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, issued a decision here today (?relieving) Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Babtout of his post as head of the Expatriates Department, as well as of his service at the Foreign Ministry.

Siwar al-Dhahab Interviewed on Economy, U.S. Ties

EA131936 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has stressed in an interview with *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* published in Cairo today that the men of the defunct regime will appear before the courts for a fair trial. His excellency added that those people are under custody and their properties and possessions have been frozen. He said that justice organs will announce the charges against the guilty ones among them with regard to the homeland and the citizens.

He stressed that the principal mistakes of the ancient regime were: Rule by an individual, oppression, suppression of freedom, poor economic planning, corruption and the political isolation of Sudan from its brothers in the Arab and African world. In this connection, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that Sudan intends to improve its relations with all the neighboring states, including Ethiopia and to establish goodneighborliness and mutual commitment [as heard].

The chairman of the Transitional Military Council said in his interview with *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* that they will embark on preparing the necessary plans to contain the adverse effects of the economic policy followed by the government of the previous regime in the economic and social fields. Immediate steps will be taken to strengthen the national economy and restore its revival. This will be done by charting a comprehensive strategy relying on available resources, in addition to getting help from brothers and friends.

Regarding the participation of the old parties he said: It is natural that there should be parties expressing different views and opinions, pointing out that the practice of democracy will determine the size of every party.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that Sudan's relations with the United States are very good and it is providing us with economic aid for those affected by the drought and desertification. He pointed out that Sudan will seek to improve its relations with all states, including the Soviet Union, on the basis of mutual respect and common interests.

As to the situation in the south, Siwar al-Dhahab said that the conditions in the south are calm and stable. There are no military operations, pointing out that the first steps have been taken to prepare for a dialogue with the brothers in the south to find a possible solution.

Siwar al-Dhahab Addresses Armored Division

JN121555 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council, met with the officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the 7th Armored Division in the Shajarah area, south of Khartoum, this morning. His excellency called for adhering to the Armed Forces' unity in the interest of security and tranquillity in the entire country. He presented a detailed explanation of the decisive steps leading up to the Armed Forces' great historic decision to favor the masses and to further the revolution. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab also explained that the Transional Military Council will exert its efforts to transfer power to the people through their representatives and in accordance with the law.

His excellency also praised the heroic positions of several fraternal and friendly countries which have supported the 6 April revolution and stressed that their financial and moral support enable the revolution to surmount the current critical stage.

He also pointed out that all the ambassadors who met him agreed that the Sudanese people enjoy a high-level of cultural insight, especially since not one drop of blood was shed during the [revolution]. At the end of the meeting, he explained the difficult economic circumstances, the shortage of supplies, and the disasters of drought and desertification.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Ahmad al-Mahdi

JN131119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received here last night Ahmad al-Mahdi, who extended his congratulations on the People's Armed Forces' action in siding with the people and the homeland. He also wished the commander every success. The commander in chief expressed his thanks for the kind visit and feelings.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Christian Delegation

JN131447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received here today Omdurman Bishop Abba Stephanos, Khartoum Bishop Abba Daniel, and the chairman and members of the Orthodox Coptic Society in the two cities.

The delegation conveyed the Coptic Sudanese citizens' congratulations to Siwar al-Dhahab and the People's Armed Forces on the brave decision to seize power in support of the people. It also stressed its care for the homeland's unity and safety and handed him a 25,000-pound check from the Omdurman diocese and a similar check from the Khartoum diocese as a donation to the national economy salvation fund.

Military Council Vice President Delivers Speech

JN141622 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — Staff Brgadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council, delivered a speech here last night through the news media. In his speech 'Abdallah dealt with the requirements of the current situation. He said that the strong belief in the people's right to know everything that is going on now regarding the efforts being exerted in the political arena is the real reason behind this speech.

'Abdallah stressed that the revolution that has inspired the will of the masses throughout the country and has toppled the era of oppression and tyranny is not a false reaction to the nation's triumphant will, but a natural conclusion of what honest men and women had previously begun.

Staff Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah pointed out that the revolution is not a regional action that the north adopted unilaterally without the south, or a revolution ignited by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement or its military wing removed from the north's comprehensive struggle. The revolution, he said, belongs to everyone because everyone has contibuted to making this revolution.

'Abdallah added: If honesty necessitates that we should say that the revolution is an accumulation of all forms of struggle, then the truth necessitates that we should admit that a faction has pressed the trigger that announced the beginning of the revolution. He pointed out that this does not degrade strugglers, because the revolution has only one face. [sentence as received]

The member of the Transitional Military Council also said that the legitimacy of the revolution has been approved by the national forces grouping represented by the trade unions and the parties acting as a national front with the Armed Forces and the people's masses and in accordance with the recent events and within the framework of the democratic trend that the people's masses have accepted. He also said that the grouping still lacks the representation of some factions that did not join the grouping, foremost of which are the workers and farmers trade union, the influential forces of the educated in the south, and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also explained that the call in the charter [as received] has been and continues to be open for those who are concerned about the unity of ranks and who want to overcome the difficulties of the current period of change. He also stressed that discussions continued over the past 7 days on the principles and the bases to be adopted to bolster democracy, explaining that the stage of carnivals and congratulations has ended and a new stage of serious, responsible dialogue on the completion of the state's constitutional institutions has begun in order to prove that the Sudanese people deserve democracy.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also said in his speech here last night that meetings were held with the political parties and all the trade unions. He said seminars with the educated and the politicians in the south have been held, explaining that the southerners have presented sincere efforts and definite concepts for solving the problems of the south within the framework of international proposals that deal with the genuine rather than with the spurious. He also praised the educated in the south who believe in the unity of the homeland, who rise above narrow personal interests, and reject temporary solutions that involve only the possibility of explosion.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also said that the educated in the south whom he chose expressed clearsightedness and revolutionary spirit, and confirmed their general acceptance of the charter, but, however, expressed reservations on some points. He said that the charter recommends the adoption of Sudan's 1956 Constitution, which was amended in 1964 during the transitional period, but the constitution at that time did not deal with the problem of the south as an entity. Consequently, he added, they believe the solution lies in one of the following options:

The reapplication of the Addis Ababa agreement as it was before the partitioning [as received]; the announcement of the principle of accepting the Addis Ababa agreement as a framework that can guarantee the uniqueness of the south on condition that the three regions remain as they are until the end of the transitional period, which will be followed by a general referendum; or the rule during the transitional period to be in accordance with the constitutional orders to be isssued by the Transitional Military Council.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also added that the revision of Sudan's 1964 provisional Constitution with the purpose of adopting it as a base during the transitional period has shown that this Constitution does not deal with the issue of decentralization. He called for a dialogue with the grouping on the need to hold a scientific seminar based on facts with the aim of drawing up logical solutions to the problem of the south — a seminar in which all parties should participate and whose results should be accepted by all parties — so that a regional rule for southern Sudan during the transitional period will be worked out. He also added that the southerners will hold a referendum after the transitional period to determine the required form of rule for the region.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also said that another trend calls for adopting decentralization for Sudan and for reaching an agreement on this subejct during the transitional period. He said that there is a need for us to agree upon a constitution to be issued by the Transitional Military Council, including all the contents of the charter, and to be approved for regional rule and decentralization for Sudan. He also stressed that the aim is not to assume power, but to create a firm base for the march of real democracy, explaining that the nature of the current stage cannot tolerate any division in addition to the numerous parties or any extreme and sharp ideological differences.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also pointed out that during the establishment of extemporary parties, the defunct May regime may rally around a new party to further complicate this volatile stage, adding that there are priorities and that [words indistinct] to deal with them. He also said that the people call for inflicting just punishment on the leaders of the defunct regime and for trying them. The people also call for an investication into the transportation of the Falasha Jews to Palestine, for halting the deterioration of the economy, for ending subservience to foreign banks, and for considering the people as the only source of power.

He also called for rising above the periphiral differences, clarifying that although ideas may be different, the goals should be the same. He added that ideas may be different, but intentions should be sincere. He also said that despite the numerous parties, Sudan should be unified, explaining that this is democracy and freedom of expression.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader Addresses Rally

NC140918 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 14 Apr 85

[By Hasan Zanati]

[Excerpts] Khartoum, April 14 (AFP) — The leader of Sudan's fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, disgraced and jailed in the final days of ousted President Ja'far Numayri's rule, made a spectacular political comeback during a late night rally here attended by 20,000 chanting followers.

Hasan al-Turabi, a key adviser to Marshal Numayri until he was arrested in a purge of Moslem fundamentalists early last month, called during the rally for the formation of an Islamic front to press the country's new military leadership into respecting strict Koranic law.

In his speech, which came as trade union and political groups continued negotiations aimed at forming a civilian transitional government, Mr al-Turabi also warned against allowing moderate and non-Moslem parties to "confiscate the people's revolution" begun by the March 6 overthrow of Marshal Numayri. Mr al-Turabi's first public appearance since he was released from prison on Tuesday was met with cries of "God is great" and "There's no alternative to God's law" by the enthusiastic, mostly young, crowd.

Mr al-Turabi targeted most of his anger in last night's speech at Sudan's political parties, saying they would plunge the country into anarchy and be a vehicle for foreign interference. The Moslem Brotherhood has traditionally opposed parliamentary politics, calling for a system of "Islamic consultation" within a single "party of God".

Mr al-Turabi did not say who would be included in his proposed Islamic front. But his appeal for the creation of such a force appeared to be aimed at the 'Umma (People's) Party of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. That party is dominated by the Ansar Moslem sect, and has come out in favor of a moderate application of Shari'a law.

In his speech, Mr al-Turabi strongly criticized Marshal Numayri, to whom he was foreign policy adviser until he was arrested March 10, and expressed his "confidence" that the new military rulers would honor their pledge to return power to a civilian government.

Mr al-Turabi characterized Sudan's new military leader, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, with whom he met shortly after being released from prison on Tuesday, as "pious, wise and ascetic" and "not power hungry".

To resolve the conflict in Sudan's oil-and water-rich South, the Moslem Brotherhood leader called for "an equal sharing of power and fortunes", but did not elaborate on how such an arrangement would work.

He also denied widespread assertions that the southern rebellion was a reaction to the imposition of Shari'a law, saying the south's grievances were over control of the region's resources and not religious issues.

Mr Al-Turabi went on to lash out strongly at the United States, which he blamed for the purge of Moslem Brotherhood members by Marshal Numayri in the weeks preceding his downfall. To chants of "Down with the United States", he accused Marshal Numayri of having "sacrificed the Islamic movement on the altar of American interests".

Seeks Shari'a Supremacy

HK150338 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 15 Apr 85

[By Hasan Zanati]

[Text] Khartoum, April 15 (AFP) — Sudan's influential fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood will demonstrate in the streets against any attempt to abolish Shari'a Islamic law, the Brotherhood's leader, Al-Turabi, warned here Sunday. Mr al-Turabi made a spectacular public comeback at a mass rally Saturday after being jailed in the final days of President Ja'far Numayri's rule.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview: "The street protests which overthrew Numayri can also topple anyone who tries to abolish the Shari'a. In any case, this would be unthinkable."

He said the Moslem Brotherhood would never abandon its major aim which was to establish a state governed by religious law. Any deviation from this aim would lead to conflict within the Transitional Military Council, which has ruled Sudan since the overthrow of President Ja'far Numayri on April 6.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab who heads the the military council, has said he is considering suspending the application of Shari'a laws, which were introduced by Marshal Numayri in September 1983. The laws, which include such punishments as flogging and limb amputation, aroused widespread criticism both inside and outside Sudan.

Mr al-Turabi said a transitional government did not have the right to abolish Islamic law and repeated his trust in Gen Siwar al-Dhahab's "wisdom and piety." He said he felt the Shari'a had been applied "very leniently" under the old regime.

Since September 1983, about 100 right hands have been amputated for theft, thousands of people flogged for adultery or "intent to fornicate" and hundreds jailed for drinking alcohol. The introduction of Islamic law has also fueled the rebellion in southern Sudan, where Christians and animists outnumber Moslems by six to one.

Mr al-Turabi also urged setting up a broad-based Islamic front to press the military to respect strict application of the Shari'a. He hoped the front would include "individuals, and religious and social groups" and said it would be open to Moslems from the south. The fundamentalist leader expressed confidence that he front would do well in elections scheduled next year to return Sudan to civilian rule. "We know from experience that whenever the people vote on this matter, they support Islam," he said.

Mr al-Turabi said he hoped to open a dialogue with the 'Umma (People's) Party of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, which is dominated by the Ansar Moslem sect and favors a moderate application of the Shari'a, with a view to some kind of electoral alliance. But he criticised the party for joining the rally for National Salvation which emerged after the coup and which also included the Sudanese Communist Party. Mr al-Turabi said the Brotherhood rejected in principle any alliance with the communists and this was why it had refused to join the rally.

He said the Moslem Brotherhood's collaboration with the Numayri government had been "positive" for several years. He admitted he was surprised when he and about 300 other members of the movement were arrested a few days before the president was overthrown. He said that shortly before he was deposed, Marshal Numayri was preparing to try movement officials and have them sentenced to death.

Islamic Leaders Demand Continuation of Shari'a

JN141656 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — The Islamic trend organized a political rally here last night in which Mahdi Ibrahim, Ahmad Mahjub Haj Nur, and Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi spoke.

Mahdi Ibrahim, the first speaker, described the defunct May regime as despotic and tyrannical and one that disrupted values and morals and ruined the national economy. He talked about the period when the Muslim Brotherhood opposed the May regime, but without referring to the Muslim Brotherhood's participation in the authority. He referred to those who opposed the defunct regime and sacrificed their lives to uproot it like Al-Hadi al-Mahdi and Al-Sharif Husayn al-Hindi. Ibrahim said that the left tried to contain the victory achieved by the people at a time when political parties wanted to construct their entities in order to perform their national role.

Before presenting the second speaker, Ahmad Mahjub Haj Nur, the moderator of the rally said Islamic laws are the laws of the people. They prohibited usury and closed bars and the people staged mammoth demonstrations to entrench these laws. The participants of the rally then shouted: No alternative to God's law. The moderator of the rally said that the first vice president of the dictatorial May regime was proved guilty of stealing the people's money and that his hand must be chopped off. But the speaker, Ahmad Mahjub Haj Nur, said that the vice president and his president must be hanged. He said that deposed President Numayri was not toppled when he retreated from adopting God's law and thrust Islam's advocates in prisons. He said Numayri's act proved that he was not serious about adopting the Islamic Shari'a.

Dr Hasan al-Turabi said that the defunct regime disrupted morals, starved people, and corrupted them. He said we tried to end corruption, but the tyrant and his aides were always lying in wait for us. Concluding, he stressed that international forces conspired against the Islamic tide which wanted to establish justice in the country by adopting the Islamic Shari'a.

Southern Sudanese Alliance Issues Statement

JN141440 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — The Southern Sudanese Alliance [Tajammu' al-Sudaniyin al-Junubiyin] has issued a statement addressed to the Sudanese masses in which it presents its position vis-a-vis the national issues regarding human rights, foreign policy, and economic planning in addition to issues of cultural identity, national sovereignty, and the exercise of authority.

The statement called for an immediate declaration of a cease-fire in the south. It demanded that the transitional government, in cooperation with the Sudanese Popular Liberation Movement and the Sudanese Popular Liberation Army, should cooperate in order to reach a permanent, peaceful solution. The statement called for granting regional autonomy to regions that did not enjoy enough progress and growth like the eastern, western, and southern areas of the Blue Nile in recognition of the special cultural identity of these areas. The statement also called for redefining Sudan's African policy.

On the economic level, the statement called for a revision of all the agreements that were held with the companies that plundered the national wealth. It also called for reviewing agreements with companies and establishments that ruined the national economy, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Regarding cultural rights, the statement called for the separation of state and religion.

Regarding politics, the statement called for the cancellation of the integration and joint defense agreement between Sudan and Egypt, withdrawing from the Red Sea countries alliance, liquidating the military bases in Sudan, and revealing all the foreign advisers in the dissolved state security organ.

Regarding domestic affairs, the statement called for the cancellation of Islamic law and the judiciary publications and the restoration of the 1974 laws and judiciary publications.

Introduction

Out of our appreciation for the heroic and historic May popular uprising that all the people's masses carried out against the defunct May military tyranny and dictatorship; due to the attempts to ignore the views of the southern Sudanese following the popular revolution; out of our awareness of the importance of our unity and the effective and decisive contribution of the African race to the makeup of the Sudanese state; out of our understanding that southern Sudan and other parts of the country have been deprived of real development; out of our awareness of the existence of opportunist and divisionist trends in southern Sudan and northern Sudan; and out of our awareness of our national responsibility, we, the southern Sudanese, want to present to the Sudanese people our position concerning basic human rights, political rights, economic plans, cultural identity, national sovereignty and authority, as well as our views on the political and military forces during and after the transitional period. In light of this, we propose the following:

A. Basic Human Rights:

1. Guaranteeing the basic human rights in accordance with the international charter for human rights;
2. Guaranteeing freedom of expression, belief, and organization regardless of sex, religion, or race;
3. Guaranteeing the supremacy of the law and the independence of the judiciary;
4. Guaranteeing the independence of the institutions of higher education.

B. Political Objectives:

1. Complete liquidation of the May regime and its institutions;
2. Trying the May regime leaders in the south and the north;
3. The immediate declaration of a cease-fire in the south;
4. The need for the transitional government to hold direct contacts with the popular movement for the liberation of Sudan and with the popular army for the liberation of Sudan in order to achieve a lasting peaceful solution;
5. The transitional period should be sufficient for negotiations to achieve a lasting peaceful solution to the national issue;
6. Granting autonomy rule to regions which have witnessed only slight development such as the eastern, western, and southern areas of the Blue Nile in recognition of these areas' distinguished cultural identity;
7. Reconsidering Sudan's African policy;
8. Restructuring the central authority;
9. The need for the south to effectively participate in all the institutions of the central authority;
10. All the forces that toppled Numayri's regime, especially the vocational trade unions, should be effectively represented in the transitional government. The south should also constitute a htird of the members of the government;
11. The need to replace all the military governors of the regions with civilian governors;
12. The need to adopt the 1956 provisional Constitution during the transitional period;
13. The need to apply the clauses of the Addis Ababa agreement during the transitional period;
14. The cancellation of all the Islamic laws and the judiciary publications that have been imposed since September, 1983;
15. The need for the transitional government to take serious steps to try all the elements of the state security organ;
16. Guaranteeing democracy and equality regarding education for the Sudanese people;
17. The need for the media, such as the television and the radio, to reflect the cultural disparity in their national programs.

C. Economic Plans:

1. Revising all the agreements that were signed with companies that plundered the national wealth;
2. Revising the Nile waters agreement;
3. Halting work in the Jonglei Canal project;
4. Revising the cooperation and agreements with the companies and corporations that destroyed the national economy, such as the World Bank and the IMF;
5. Revising the economic authorities and the issue of sharing the income from natural resources between the district and region in which these resources are located;
6. Revising the relations between production and agricultural projects such as those at Ranague, Al-Jazirah, and Habilah and between farmers and boards of directors and the government;
7. Reforming and diversifying the agricultural policy in Sudan;

8. Allocating urgent financial provisions to develop the most underdeveloped parts of Sudan.

9. Liberating the national economy from foreign monopoly and guiding it toward self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

D. Educational Rights:

1. Recognizing the different religions and cultures in Sudan;
2. Including these values in the educational syllabi;
3. Separating religion from the government;
4. Guaranteeing democracy and equality in education for the Sudanese people;
5. The media, radio and television, etc., should reflect the cultural differences in their national programs.

E. Foreign Policy:

1. Affirming Sudan's affiliation to the non-aligned bloc;
2. The cancellation of the Integration Charter and joint defense agrement between Egypt and Sudan;
3. Withdrawal from the alliance of the Red Sea states;
4. Bolstering relations with peace-loving countries;
5. The liquidation of all foreign military bases in Sudan.

6. Exposing and expelling every [words indistinct] from foreign countries;
7. Banning all sabotage activities that are organized inside the country against other countries;
8. Extending strong support for the liberation movements in Africa and the world.

In accordance with what has been stated, the transitional government's duties should be as follows:

1. A permanent settlement of the chronic issue of nationalisties in the country;
2. Uprooting the defunct May regime and wiping out corruption wherever it may be;
3. Cancellation of the state security law;
4. Reorganization of the education system and the cancellation of higher education laws issued since 1969;
5. Reinstating all persons who were expelled from civil service and the regular forces during the May regime era for political reasons;
6. Glorifying the men, women, and children who were martyred at the hands of the odious state security organs;
7. Assisting the families of these marytrs who sacrificed their lives in defense of the country's freedom;
8. Rehabilitation of the handicapped and those who had some of their limbs severed in accordance with Shari'a laws that have been in effect since September 1983;
9. Cancellation of Shari'a laws and the court orders, and the immediate reinstitution of the laws and court orders of 1974;
10. The immediate formation of a national committee to investigate trading with the human being [as received] in Sudan, particularly the crime Numayri recently committed against the international declaration of human rights with respect to the Ethiopian Jews, the Falashas;

Finally, we would like to point out that any attempt by the Transitional Military Government to deal with the leaders of the defunct May regime — particularly former governors, ministers, and SSU leaders — either as individuals or collectively, or to undermine the popular viewpoint in the south, as expressed by the popular organizations, intellectuals workers, and students will be considered as a disavowal of this popular viewpoint.

The Southern Sudanese Alliance, which comprises 259 members of the sons of the south in the capital, has entrusted a committee to negotiate on its behalf. The committee is made up of the following: (Dr Kunijuk Qwadu Ayukir), (Dr Paul Wanikur), (Dr Lam Akul Ajawin), (Dr Charles Yur Adok), (Wani Bobo Diburi), (Edward Aby), (Majol Madenk Majok), (Dama S. Denk), (William Denk Denk), and (Jumuba Stanislas Abank).

Activities of Military Corporation Suspended

JN131429 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, issued a decree today suspending the activities of the Military Commercial Corporation and placing its employees on indefinite leave pending a decision on them. A higher committee will supervise the stock-taking, listing, and handing over of trusts and impounding the Military Commercial Corporation's properties.

Exit Visas Issued Before 11 Apr Canceled

EA121815 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] We have received the following from the security committee of the General Command of the People's Armed Forces: All citizens who have received exit visas or travel documents prior to 11 April should return them to the authorities concerned as such exit visas and travel documents have been canceled. Airline companies and travel and tourist agencies should take this into consideration.

State Security Officers Detained

NC130929 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (MENA) — The Sudanese authorities have arrested a number of officers from the dissolved state security service. They include Major General Kamal Hasan Ahmad, Major General al-Fatih al-Jili, and Major General 'Uthman al-Sayyid.

The Sudanese paper *AL-SAHAFAH*, which reported this today, added that the security forces are looking for individuals who collaborated with the state security service and whose names appeared in its records. The paper also said that 32 vehicles, including 3 bullet-proof Mercedes limousines that belonged to former President Ja'far Numayri, have been seized.

Ambassadors to U.S., Egypt, UK Relieved of Posts

JN151028 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan's ambassadors to USA, Egypt and United Kingdom have been relieved from their posts, announced the spokesman of the Transitional Military Council yesterday. Nominations for the posts are underway, he added. It is understood that the ambassadors concerned are 'Umar Salah 'Isa, 'Abd al-Rahman Salaman and 'Abdallah Hasan Khadir. respectively.

SANU Party, Sufi Sect Send Congratulatory Cables

JN141121 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has received a cable from members of the new SANU [Sudanese African National Party]Party in which they congratulated him on the victory of the Sudanese people under their Armed Forces. The cable, which carried the signatures of the members of the SANU Party's preliminary committee, expressed the opinion of the party and southern region's masses in general.

In an another development, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab received a congratulatory cable from the Sufi Sect and the (Summaniyah) Sect in the White Nile. The cable praised the courageous 6 April uprising and the heroic role of the Sudanese masses represented by all of tis trade union factions. It also praised the heroic role of the People's Armed Forces and its complete bias toward the people.

Ba'th Party Leader Cables Siwar al-Dhahab

JN121435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1342 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — Comrade Badr al-Din Muddaththir, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan, has blessed the people's uprising against the Numayri regime and their establishing an authority through which they can exercise their free will.

In a recent cable he sent to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, Comrade Muddaththir saluted the national political and trade union forces that organized and led the popular uprising, the political strike, and the civil disobedience. He said that the Sudanese People's Armed Forces have expressed their genuine nationalism and identity by heeding the people's orders and siding with them in order to slap Numayri's dictatorial regime in the face. The Sudanese Armed Forces refused to be a tool to repress and torture our Sudanese people, the cable said.

The cable added: For the second time in 20 years, our people have triumphed and our Armed Forces have recorded great epics in history through their confronting the dictatorship with the people's weapons. This has made our people a model to be followed among peoples of the world and has showed their ability to impose their will and confront the powers of evil and tyranny, the cable said. It added that our people will be able to build a nationalist, democratic Sudan and establish its modern awakening.

Military Council Member Receives Equatoria Group

JN121516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, retired, member of the Transitional Military Council, received at the General Command this morning a delegation from the Equatoria Region which came to offer their congratulations on the victory of the people's revolution and Armed Forces. The delegation stressed the Equatoria Region masses' desire to maintain regional rule and preserve the current situation in the three regions during the transitional period. The delegation presented a memorandum in this regard addressed to the chairman of the Transitional Military Council.

Egyptians Urged To Protest Numayri Presence

GF121717 (Clandestine) Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution in Arabic 1625 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] To the masses of our students, the makers of October and brothers of Al-Qurashi in the Egypt of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, in the universities, institutes, and all centers of knowledge: Your fathers and mothers in the beloved homeland appeal to you with full confidence in you, and we appeal to you from their voice, the Voice of the Sudanese Popular Revolution, and exhort you to march —despite the wishes of the tyrant Husni Mubarak and his Savak — and besiege the Al-Ma'dai Hospital [where Numayri is reportedly staying] until the traitor is handed over to the people so that they will punish him for his actions before he escapes from us. There is a plot that is being woven by Mubarak's Savak to get rid of Numayri so that the facts will be lost and the ally of the Zionists will escape having his dirty cards exposed.

KENYA

New Zealand's Lange Calls for End to Apartheid

EA131812 Nairobi KNA in English 1415 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Nairobi, April 13 — The New Zealand's prime minister, Mr David Lange stopped over in Nairobi today on his way to Seychelles with a call to Pretoria regime to stop the apartheid system and recognize black majority rule before it was too late.

Mr Lange, who has just completed a successful visit to eastern and southern Africa countries, said that time was ripe for Namibian independence without unnecessary prior conditions. Commending the host countries Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, and Zimbabwe for their improved and promising economic cooperation, Mr Lange pledged that New Zealand will work with them at a wider regional cooperation in the fields of energy, technology and livestock.

Premier Lange who was met on arrival at Jomo Kenyatta international airport by the minister for agriculture and livestock development, Mr William Odongo Omamo, held a press conference before he flew to Seychelles an hour later.

Speaking on New Zealand's new policy on South Africa, Mr Lange said South Africa must now dismantle a long time deceived religious conception that God revealed to them to defend the white supremacy in the region. He said that if South Africa would give majority rule to blacks who commanded 73 percent of the votes, apartheid would naturally disappear.

The prime minister, who will also visit Bombay, New Delhi, and Canberra before returning home, said that New Zealand will consider where they will base diplomacy post later in June after the Zimbabwean general elections, adding that Nairobi has a worldwide reputation as a place of best diplomatic position although Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia are equally good choices for the station.

The prime minister was accompanied by his wife Mrs Lange. Their Royal New Zealand Air Force plane took off shortly before 1300.

Nairobi University Students Ordered To Return

EA121648 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has directed that all students of the University of Nairobi in the college of humanities and social sciences and the college of architecture and engineering that were closed following the recent disturbances have to report to the university on 22 April 1985.

The Ministry further directed that in order to be allowed to resume studies, these students must fulfill the following conditions:

1. They must produce evidence of having been bound over to be of good conduct while studying at the university by their respective district magistrates.

2. They must produce a certificate of compliance of the earlier directive of having reported to their local chiefs by 14 February 1985 and twice a week thereafter.

3. Students whose government sponsorship had been withdrawn must produce written evidence that other adequate arrangements to meet the cost of their university education have been made.

The students who were convicted by a court of law for participating in the recent disturbances at the university will not be allowed to return. However, the one who was acquitted is permitted to do so. The Ministry has finally directed that all first year students who underwent pre university national youth service training at Gilgil and Naivasha must produce a receipt to the effect that they have surrendered their national service uniforms to their local chiefs before being allowed to resume studies.

SOMALIA

SNM Says Refugees Flee From, Not Into Somalia

EA121229 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] A press statement released by the Somali National Movement [SNM] on 9 April, said that of late there was cheap propaganda reporting the influx of refugees into Somalia from the region of Somalia's common border with Ethiopia. This is only for the benefit of the Siad regime.

The press statement by the SNM said: When will the world be able to tell the difference between the truth and concocted lies of Siad Barre? The SNM said in its press statement that the truth is that the refugees are fleeing from Somalia into the territories of the countries neighboring Somalia.

The world at large cannot be hoodwinked against the defective regime of Siad Barre and how it massacres the innocent civilian population of Somalia, like the children, women, religious and local elders with no regard to any law, the SNM press statement said.

The SNM press statement further said that troops loyal to Siad Barre not only loot the general public of their property but, at times, set fire to their traditional huts and whole villages, as well as blasting their water troughs.

The press statement said that because of the unabated oppression, pillage and massacre unleashed on the civilian population by troops loyal to dictator Siad Barre, over [illegible] people have fled from the northern regions of Somalia.

The SNM further said in the press statement that the Siad Barre regime appeals to the world by using calamities. We beg God to protect us from such calamities as refugees, prolonged droughts, and epidemics when they occur.

The SNM press statement said that the Siad Barre regime continues to deceive the world at large by giving new names to some old refugee camps in order to obtain food and money. The statement added that some of the so-called refugee camps are places where the repressive organs of the regime are being trained. Similarly some of these camps are where agents are trained, equipped and armed to create crisis in the neighboring countries like Ethiopia, where the Mogadishu regime has been dispatching Armed Forces since 1977. The SNM statement said that some of the refugee camps are places without basic human needs such as proper sanitation, in which the outbreak of epidemic diseases like cholera is imminent.

Finally, the SNM statement calls on the world to ignore the crocodile tears of the Siad Barre regime. The SNM appeals to the world at large, international relief agencies and the people of the world to ensure that their donations go to those who are meant to receive them. The SNM appeals to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the world at large to make efforts to ensure that the refugees are returned to their countries of origin.

TANZANIA

President Nyerere Sends Condolences to Albania

EA122327 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere sent today a message of condolences to Albanian President Ramis Alia on the death yesterday of the country's leader, Enver Hoxha. In his message Mwalimu described the late Hoxha as a great nationalist and a committed communist, who contributed a great deal to the economic and social achievement of Albania. The president said under Enver Hoxha's leadership Albania earned respect for its uncompromising independence and self-reliance, under which the country has now developed and cooperates on terms of equality with all those willing to respect its sovereignty and national integrity. Mwalimu expressed the hope that the Albanians will rally round the party and face their future further strengthened with the example set by the late Hoxha's life-long dedicated service. He also said he hopes that Tanzania will foster closer friendship and cooperation with Albania.

PRC Premier Meets Mwinyi, Pledges More Aid

EA131457 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing — China has pledged to step up its economic and military aid to drought-hit countries of Africa. The pledge was made by the Chinese premier, Ndugu Zhao Ziyang here yesterday in visiting Tanzanian Vice President, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is on a week's official visit to China. Ndugu Zhao said his country would also continue to support the Namibian peoples struggle for independence against the brutal oppression of the Boer regime. Reports from Beijing say Ndugu Mwinyi and the Chinese premier praised the sound development of relations between their countries.

Communique Issued on Angolan Minister's Visit

EA132301 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Dar Es Salaam — Tanzania and Angola condemned the oppressive regime of Boers of South Africa for its apartheid policy and for acts of destabilization against its neighbors. The condemnation is contained in a joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam today at the end of a week-long visit by the Angolan defense minister, Ndugu Pedro Tonha, to Tanzania.

The communique, which was signed by Ndugu Tonha and the Tanzanian minister of defense and national youth, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, also called for the withdrawal of the Boer forces from Angola. The ministers said peace could only be achieved in southern Africa if the oppressive regime abandoned its apartheid policies and opted for real changes in southern Africa.

On Namibia, the minister stressed that Resolution 435 was the only basis for achieving the independence of the colony. The ministers also pledged to strengthen cooperation and bilateral relations.

Ndugu Tonha left the country for home today.

UGANDA

Obote Addresses Nation on Liberation Anniversary

EA121252 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] President Milton Obote has urged leaders in Uganda to respect the will of the people because it was the result of that that Uganda was liberated. Addressing the nation on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of liberation at the Entebbe old airport, the president called on Ugandans to resolve to rebuild Uganda on the basis of the will of the people. He told the gathering that the struggle for liberation was waged on the basis of the will of Ugandans, that the progress of that struggle was a result of the constant monitoring of the will of the people. He said if it had been monitored that the people of Uganda did not want change, the leaders would have halted the struggle.

President Obote noted that there are some Ugandan leaders who do not appreciate the events of 11 April 1979, but he said this should not dishearten the people of Uganda. The president thanked the liberators for restoring freedom in the country, adding the great struggle had opened the eyes of the people. He paid tribute to those who died in the struggle. Mr Obote looked at some people who do not understand the freedom which Ugandans enjoy today and said that the will of the people will bring them to light. The problem with these people, the president went on, is that they have much freedom and do not know what to do with it, adding that it has made them mad.

President Obote assured the electorate that the government has not abused the mandate they have been given. He said the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government of ideas, by ideas and of moderate policies shall endeavor to rebuild Uganda and her institutions. He noted that moral rehabilitation is still the greatest challenge in Uganda's leadership.

Dr Obote told the nation that Uganda is today prominent in the international arena and is a friend to all her neighbors. He attributed this to the freedom prevailing in Uganda unlike the situation that existed in the country during the murderous regime.

The president paid tribute to the late Major General David Oyite for his contribution towards the liberation of Uganda. He said that the voice of the late chief of staff shall remain the voice of freedom and the voice for all the people of Uganda. Dr Obote called on Ugandans to preserve the freedom gained in 1979 irrespective of tribe or religion. Let us join hands to rebuild our country and its institutions. It is on that basis, he declared, that the international community will come to our aid and he added we shall not fold our arms and we will get every thing done for us. The president assured Ugandans that government policies of rebuilding the economy and reconciliation shall remain the same.

UK Minister of State for Armed Forces Arrives

EA121718 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The British minister of state for defense [title as heard], Mr John Paul Stanley, has arrived in Uganda for a 3-day official visit. He was met at the Dr Apollo Milton Obote International Airport by the minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; the minister of industry, Mr Adonia Tiberondwa; the chief of staff, Brigadier Smith Opon Acak; the permament secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr John (Kibale); and British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Colon Mclean.

Mr Stanley is expected to meet President Milton Obote, the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga and high ranking officers in the Army during the visit.

Received by Obote

EA132243 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] President Milton Obote has received the British minister of state for the armed forces, Mr John Paul Stanley, who called on him this afternoon at the International Conference Center in Kampala.

Mr Stanley, who has been in the country for the last 3 days, told the president that he was impressed by the positive response of the Uganda Army to the British military training team. He noted that this positive response had contributed to improvement of discipline in the army.

Welcoming the British minister, the president paid tribute to the Commonwealth military training team and the British team in particular, for the valuable contribution they have extended to the Uganda Army.

The president and the British minister also exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral matters between Uganda and Britain. The British minister was accompanied by the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Colin McLean, and the head of the British military training team, Colonel [illegible]. The Meeting was attended by the minister of state for defense, Peter Otai; the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny; and other senior government officials.

Earlier, Mr Stanley met the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, at his office in Kampala. During their talks, the vice president emphasised the importance the government attaches to building a small, well-trained and disciplined army. We noted with appreciation the immense contribution the British Government has extended to Uganda toward the training of the country's armed forces. He thanked the British Government for availing Uganda a competent and experienced military training team which has highly improved the standards of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army]. The visiting minister assured the vice president that Britain associated herself with Uganda in her efforts to build an army with the values and professional skills of a very high standard.

Advisory Team To Be Increased

EA141825 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The british minister of state for armed forces, Mr John Paul Stanley, has announced that the British Military advisory team (?maintained) in Uganda is to be increased from 13 to 20 so that each battalion is given training assistance. Mr Stanley made the disclosure in a press conference he held before his departure this morning at Dr Apolo Milton Obote International Airport. Mr Stanley also revealed that an agreement had been reached to extend the services of the British training team to May next year.

He said that he was satisfied with the improvement of the security, social and economic situations in the country, which, he noted, have come in such a short time after the war which ousted the dictator who had mismanaged the country's affairs.

Answering questions about distortions of facts about Uganda by the foreign press, Mr Stanley said that since he has been in Uganda, he would speak with authority about the significant (?progress) in this country.

CHAD

UPTRN In Favor of New Reconciliation Meeting

AB121438 Paris AFP in French 1242 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, 12 April (AFP) — The Union of Chadian People for National Reconciliation (UPTRN) led by Oumar Abakar has declared itself in favor of a new Brazzaville conference to be attended by all the existing factions in Chad, in an interview granted to AFP in Lagos.

Mr Oumar said that this meeting must be held under the auspices of the OAU, and regretted that some organizations which signed the joint communique at the end of the Brazzaville conference in December 1984 have left the framework of the agreement and entered into new alliances. He mentioned particularly Michel Ngangbet Kosnaye's Group of Independent Democrats; Djibrine Hisseine's Democratic Union for Peace; Charles Ndjekourba's Permanent Committee; and Jean Alingue's Group of Chadian Patriots and Democrats, which, he said, have left the "Group of Seven" that also includes — apart from the UPTRN — Nadjo Abdelkerim's Chadian People's Revolutionary Forces and Fidel Moungar's Chadian Action for Unity and Socialism.

The document prepared at the end of the Brazzaville meeting made nine proposals including the maintenance of the greatly decentralized unitary state, the need for a multinational peacekeeping force to be recruited within the OAU, and the freedom of expression and of organization of political movements.

The reconciliation meeting organized by Congo was attended by the various rival factions in Chad. It will be recalled that the meeting failed because of the question of legitimacy claimed by both President Habre's government and Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government.

GUNT Communique on Chad-CAR Anti-Insurgency Drive

AB122140 (Clandestine) Bardai National Chadian Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Press communique issued by the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) on 12 April in Bardai]

[Text] Since the beginning of this month, the armed conflict in Chad, which has recently been reduced to its national dimension thanks to the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops, has suddenly and seriously been escalated to assume international dimensions. Implementing to the letter the secret clauses of the military pact it signed with Ndjamena, General Andre Kolingba's government has just involved itself openly and completely in the civil war in Chad at the side of the evil Chadian [Habre] forces. In fact, the CAR authorities, using the French military base at Bouar, have massed a large number of troops on the border with Chad and have been taking part directly in joint operations with the Ndjamena fascist troops against the codos [commandos] of the National Liberation Army [ANL]. However, the coalition of the reactionary forces encountered a heroic, fierce, and victorious resistance put up by the patriotic forces. Hampered in their desire to silence the valiant liberation fighters, the allied forces in a cowardly manner turned their cannons against the peaceful civilian population whose only crime was their refusal to collaborate with the antinational elements. Hundreds of citizens, most of them are old people and children, have been massacred.

This new reality, which has just cropped up due to the manipulations of Franco-American imperialism, is a dangerous threat to peace in the region in as much as it might bring about the inevitable explosion in the Chadian crisis with its most unpredictable consequences.

In view of this, the GUNT has raised a strong protest against the CAR's repeated interference in the affairs of Chad and demands that the CAR Government discontinue its assistance to the FAN puppet army immediately. Otherwise, the GUNT will take the necessary measures to handle this situation.

The GUNT takes this occasion to draw the attention of the OAU and humanitarian organizations to the genocide inflicted on Chadian civilians by the Ndjamena group with the assistance of the CAR authorities. The GUNT also draws attention to the disquieting situation of the Chadian refugees in the face of the incursions of the brutal FAN soldiers.

Lastly, the GUNT explicitly asks these international organizations to assume their responsibilities and to denounce the fresh crimes of the Habre troops backed by the CAR Army and Franco-American imperialism which will be held responsible for whatever may happen.

Issued in Bardai on 12 April 1985 by the GUNT

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Reorganizes Executive Council

AB121203 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1120 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Apr (AZAP) — The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has just proceeded with a deep reorganization of the Executive Council. The reorganization concerns only the departments dealing with economic affairs. This is a veritable upheaval which also involves a certain number of state enterprises of an economic nature.

These changes follow the important reorganizations recently carried out within the party's Central Committee, the Executive Council, the Army, and the Department of Territorial Security. They demonstrate the firm determination of the party's leader to meet at all costs the challenge of economic recovery on which completely depends the success of the present third presidential term of office which has been placed under the banner of the provision of social amenities.

It will be noted that these important changes are taking place after the return to the capital of the founding chairman who has just given himself up to some deep reflection in the calm atmosphere of Gbadolite where he spent about 10 days, a sufficiently long time which enabled him to think about the development of the country's economic situation in the light of our commitments toward some foreign organizations and partners.

In accordance with the decisions made today, Friday 12 April 1985, by the head of state and announced to AZAP shortly before the Executive Council's weekly meeting, we are really witnessing the arrival of new cadres to head the state departments and enterprises connected with the economy.

And so the bank of Zaire changes heads. Citizen Pay-Pay wa Syaksighe, who until now was managing director of Gecamines [General Quarries and Mines Company] Commerical, takes the place of Citizen Sambwa Pida Nbagui. Citizen Sambwa becomes the head of the National Economy Department.

Citizen Umba Kyamitala, managing director of Gecamines Holding, leaves this large state enterprise to take over the Department of Foreign Trade. The new managing director of Gecamines Holding is Nyembo Shabani, former state commissioner for foreign trade. In fact, that is a swapping of posts.

Citizen Kiakwama Kia Kiziki, former commissioner of state for economy and industry, becomes the managing director of Gecamines Commerial. The Department of Finance and Budget is entrusted to Citizen Djamboleka Okitongana, former managing director of the Office of Public Debt Management (OCEDEP), which will henceforth be headed by Citizen Tshitshimbi wa Bilenga, who leaves as head of the Department of Finance and Budget.

Citizen Kasereka Kassi moves from secretary of state for economy and industry to that of planning. Citizen Bosekota W'atshia, former secretary of state for planning, has been appointed secretary of state for foreign trade. He replaces Citizen Tshibambe Kabamba who becomes secretary of state for economy and planning.

A new face enters the Executive Council. He is Citizen Beyeye Djema, former Zairian ambassador to Switzerland. He has been appointed secretary of state for culture and arts.

As far as restructuring the economic sector is concerned, it is noteworthy to emphasize the scope, the competence and the experience of the men whom the leader of the party has once again called to his cabinet — men whom he knows very well and who have the reputation of being top state executives. This last cabinet reshuffle puts an end to the changes.

Liberian Delegation Arrives With Doe Message

AB131428 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 April (AZAP) — Christopher Minikon, Liberia's deputy foreign minister, arrived in Kinshasa on Friday evening from Monrovia via Lagos, bearing a message from Liberian President Samuel Doe to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

It is believed that the message, the contents of which were not disclosed, relates to the good, friendly and fraternal relations which exist between the two heads of state.

Mr Minikon, who is accompanied by John Besiman and Robert Tubman, deputy finance minister and counselor, respectively, was met on arrival at the Ndjili International Airport by Lema Mvunda, ambassador and deputy chief of protocol at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

BURKINA FASO

Government Denounces 'Hideous Crime' in Abidjan

AB120919 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Statement issued by the Burkina Faso Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation — place and date not given]

[Text] The Government of Burkina Faso has learned with indignation of the hideous crime committed last Monday against a Burkinabe national, Comrade Valentin Kinda, a businessman living in the Ivory Coast. The Government of Faso denounces this crime, which adds to several other crimes, misdeeds, and maltreatment regularly committed against Burkinabe nationals living in that neighboring country, and on which the Ivory Coast has not been able to come up with satisfactory results from their investigations.

The Government of Faso presents its sincerest condolences to the bereaved family, to the Burkinabe community in the Ivory Coast, and renews its instructions to its diplomatic mission in Abidjan to act a way that the security and rights of Burkinabe nationals would be better protected in the same way as all other men and women living in that country.

Commentary on Safety of Nationals

AB121248 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Jean-Hubert Bazie commentary]

[Text] Last Monday night in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Valentin Kinda, a Burkinabe national was shot by an unknown assailant, a scene resembling a detective film. The murderer has still not been identified. Many Burkinabe nationals and others, anxious to learn the truth, would like the murderer identified as soon as possible. Since the shooting of Valentin Kinda, many rumors have been circulating concerning his death. While some believe it might be due [words indistinct], others attribute his death to a political assassination by avoiding to develop the many aspects that seem to indicate a simple incident.

Although it is true that there is a prime motive to every crime, some media sources did not hesitate to drift into contradictions, explaining that Valentin Kinda did not indulge in any known political activity and that opponents of Captain Sankara's government often met in his hotel. Thus, these media sources gave the assassin the image of somebody hired by some peaceful men in the secret hope of soiling the name of the August [1983] revolution which has been gaining friends the world over.

Some radio stations, after carefully crafted scenarios, do not hesitate to drift into stereotyped sensationalism by using a widely known formula of an Al-Qadhdhafi-type, remotely guided assassination. This scenario gives to our compatriots the wrong image of a dangerous element; so dangerous that the revolutionary authorities had to resort to mafioso methods to eliminate a man who already had enough worries and for whom the August revolution could not be any danger.

In fact, our compatriot Valentin Kinda, who was born on 7 February 1938 at Reo in Sanguie Province and moved to the Ivory Coast in the 1950s, was a businessman who started from nothing. He began as a simple cook but rose to prominence by applying the rules of the circles in which he was operating. Slowly but surely he progressed through the ranks and eventually became a restaurant magnate, owning a chain of hotels, including the famous Hibiscus, schools and operating several cafeterias and was widely known in Ivorian economic and commerical circles.

Only quite recently, it will be recalled, a fire caused by arson ravaged a restaurant he was about to open in the tower of the Abidjan International Trade Center. Therefore, one of the questions one may ask is this: Was Valentin Kinda a victim of his environment? Valentin Kinda was the victim of a number of unpunished criminal acts against Burkinabe nationals in the Ivory Coast who are subjected to various threats.

These acts quite legitimately worry us. Not long ago, the revolutionary government sent a strong protest note to the Ivorian authorities in this context, a protest note which was followed by the recall for consultations of our ambassador. It is true that Burkina Faso attaches great importance to cooperation and relations of good-neighborliness with all countries in general and with neighboring brotherly countries in particular. But the least we expect from the Ivorian authorities is the protection of our nationals.

IVORY COAST

Government Reacts to Burkina Faso 'Allegations'

AB130935 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13-14 Apr 85 pp 1,28

["Assassination of Valentin Kinda: It Is a Political Crime (Carried Out by Hired Killers)"]

[Text] Our government expresses its indignation following the wild allegations of Burkina Faso and states its determination to maintain security on Ivorian soil. Following allegations of Radio Burkina after the assassination of Valentin Kinda and accusing our country, our government wants to make it clear that it is a political crime carried out by hired killers, and that it does not need anybody's lessons to ensure the security of its citizens. Here is the text of the communique we received yesterday:

The Government of Burkina Faso, in its news broadcast at 0630 [GMT] yesterday morning on the domestic service of Radio Burkina, describing as a sordid crime the assassination on Monday 8 April 1985 of Valentin Kinda, a restauranteur and businessman well known in Abidjan: *"denounces this crime which adds to several other recent crimes, misdeeds and harassments meted out regularly to Burkinabe nationals living in that neighboring country and on which the Ivory Coast police services* *have not been able to submit any satisfactory investigating results....*

...and renews its instructions to the diplomatic mission of Burkina in Abidjan to act in such a way that the security and rights of Burkinabe nationals would better be protected in future in the same way as other men and women living in that country."

The Ivorian Government and people are indignant about this wild allegation which gives the impression that Burkinabe nationals living in Ivory Coast are subjected to harassment or acts deliberately perpetrated against them or their property. Without prejudice to the outcome of current investigations to track down the perpetrators of this hideous act, the Ivorian Government wants to point out that it is in no way "a sordid crime" but, based on information in its possession, it is a political crime carried out by hired killers.

Valentin Kinda, who had been living in Ivory Coast for several decades, succeeded in establishing a chain of restaurants and hotels which constituted a source of real satisfaction to the government. He was able to do this thanks to his hard work, courage, intelligence, his sense of initiative, and seriousness. He had friends in Ivory Coast and maintained the most cordial relations with Ivorians of all walks of life. He was admired and held in high esteem by all.

He was particularly devoted and generous to his Burkinabe compatriots who always received help, assistance, and advice from him. He received them all, irrespective of the regime in power in Burkina Faso and of events going on there. His generosity to his compatriots was such that those of them who took refuge in our country after these events did not need to obtain help from the emergency fund for refugees given out by the United Nations.

The success of this remarkable man of immense human and professional qualities should be a source of pride to all Africans.

The Government wants to take this opportunity to state once more that having vowed not to shed the blood of any human being, regardless of his status and of the crime committed, it will not allow this Ivorian land of hospitality and welcome to be used for the settlement of scores or political assassination.

It calls on all African brothers who have found refuge in our land to scrupulously respect the law of hospitality and to refrain from doing anything likely to jeopardize the relations of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation the Ivory Coast intends to maintain with all African countries.

The Ivorian Government, conscious of its responsibilities, does not intend to take orders or lessons from any country to carry out its policies, especially to ensure the security and protection of all those who live in this country and to maintain order throughout the country under any circumstances. It does not and will not hesitate to neutralize all those who, taking advantage of this haven of peace, want to attack the life and property of its inhabitants, whether nationals or foreigners.

Burkinabe have been living in Ivory Coast — some of them for several generations — in perfect harmony with their Ivorian brothers and Africans from other countries. Most of them are perfectly integrated into the national community where they go about their occupations. They are not discriminated against and they enjoy the same protection of other citizens.

Ministers Attend Funeral

AB131116 Paris AFP in French 1854 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 12 Apr (AFP) — The murder of an important Burkinabe businessman, Valentin Kinda, who was shot dead at his hotel in Abidjan on Monday, has aroused strong emotions in the Ivorian economic capital. Five Ivorian ministers on Friday took part in the funeral service in Abidjan. They are Maurice Seri Gnoleba and Mathieu Ekra, ministers of state; Duon Sadia (tourism), Laurent Dona Fologo (youth and sports), Jean Konan Banny (defense), as well as the director general of the national security service. The head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, sent a wreath.

Cooperation Commission With Zaire Concludes

AB131219 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The second session of the Ivorian-Zairian joint cooperation commission ended this morning at the Abidjan International Trade Center. For 3 days the Ivorian and Zairian delegations examined all the aspects of the political, economic, and cultural links between our two countries. Foreign Minister Simeon Ake presided over the closing ceremony. In a joint communique issued at the end of their deliberations, the two parties agreed to revitalize their cooperation in all fields. Here is an excerpt of the final communique read here by Ambassador Theodore Memel:

[Begin recording] The two heads of delegations expressed their satisfaction over the holding of the second session of the Zairian-Ivorian joint commission. In their opening speeches, they expressed happiness over the excellent relations between the two countries. The various forms of cooperation that the Ivory Coast maintains with Zaire, both in the political, legal, and sociocultural fields and in the technical, economic, and commercial fields, were examined in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Particularly concerning economic and commercial cooperation, the two delegations noted some inadequacies and agreed on the ways and means of revitalizing them. At the end of their deliberations, the two parties signed an agreement on the abolition of visas to holders of diplomatic and service passports. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Doe Addresses Nation on Redemption Day

AB121830 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Address to the nation by Liberian head of state Samuel Doe on the fifth anniversary of National Redemption Day in Monrovia — recorded]

[Text] Mr Vice President of the interim National Assembly, Mr

Chairman of the National Redemption Day Commission, Mr Deputy Vice Head of State and members of the assembly, Mr Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Elections Commission, Mr Chairman and members of the (?national) tribunals, members of the Cabinet, Mr Army Chief of Staff and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia, distinguished government officials, Mr Doyen and members of the diplomatic corps, members of the clergy, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen:

Once again we have assembled here to celebrate another memorable occasion in the history of our country. We are [words indistinct] that the observance day of the fifth anniversary of the national redemption year has been made possible through the blessing and the kind massive support of Almighty God. [Words indistinct] to Him for leading us through 5 years of [word indistinct] and combinations. It gives me great pleasure too, on this day, to greet and salute members of the diplomatic corps and to thank all those who have so willingly identified with us and offered us their support. We are entirely grateful to our citizens, especially those who have given so much of their energy and time to this administration. We hope that they will continue to realize their obligations to this nation.

Fellow citizens, this occasion does not lend itself to a comprehensive accounting of modest attempts we have made to improve the living conditions,of our people. Our stride toward establishing a democratic government will not be overemphasized. [Words indistinct] the world of hope that the overcoming of our continued unfavorable economic situation. This movement should be one of a reflection upon the past and a look into the future of the (?economy). We realize that the difficulty through which we have passed could have been minimized if all of us possessed the sincerity at heart, the willingness to help, and the desire to make Liberia a peaceful and prosperous nation. Instead, we have had to spend valuable resources and energy against evil forces which have been tirelessly at work to disrupt our country, to discredit all the legitimate efforts we have made, and offered the most negative impression of our country to the outside world. Also, the disruptive forces of coup attempt had contributed to our economic difficulties and the crisis of confidence in the country.

Fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, 5 years ago on this day, we made a commitment to work for the social, political, and economic development of this nation. We have remained (?very firm) in our commitment. We have not been discouraged by the attempts on our life or by the design of certain forces to strangulate our economy.

With respect to the social-political development program, we have endeavored to pursue the process of transition to democratic constitutional rule. Accordingly, we have established three new counties, therefore giving all of our people an opportunity to participate meaningfully in the democratic process. It is our hope, with the creation of these new poltiical organizations, our citizens will also have an opportunity to play a more meaningful role in the affairs of their country. In preparing the groundwork for the return to civilian rule, we have witnessed the adoption of a new constitution, the removal of the ban on political activities, and the establishment of political parties. We can only wish that peace and orderliness will prevail so as to ensure that progress is not subverted. I am convinced that with the help of God, this nation will assume a new goal where the levels of development and progress, peace and security will truly reflect the hope and aspirations of our people, [applause]

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, our overriding concern since assuming the leadership of this country has been the maximum economic development and the improvement of the quality of life of all our people. We have mentioned the conviction that the progress to true democracy can only be sustained if [words indistinct] growth and development.

In this connection, we (?felt compelled) to institute several bold measures designed to improve the economic and financial situation of government.

We also undertook numerous development programs [words indistinct], prominent among which is the Gampa-Harper highway project. For the men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia, who had been neglected by previous governments, we embarked upon the program of constructing (?housing) throughout the country. We have also provided (?adequate) facilities for the Armed Forces for the first time in the history of this nation.

Through the assistance of friendly governments and donor organizations, we have undertaken the construction of schools around the country to provide educational opportunities for all our young people. We have carried out all of these facilities in spite of the adverse economic situation which we inherited and of the various financial constraints we have encountered. Notwithstanding these initiatives, fellow citizens, we have come to realize that all of our efforts have not yet yielded the desired results. As a consequence, the Liberian economy cotninues to face threat of collapse emanating from the serious liquidity problems, lack of confidence in the banking system, and the [word indistinct] fiscal imbalance of government. We have been very disturbed by the increasing negative attitude of some of our people toward meeting their financial obligations to public corporations and banking institutions. Also, many of those entrusted with the management of the economy have not been sufficiently vigilant nor effective in the discharge of their responsibilities. We are told that some tax collectors and some taxpayers often connive to cheat the government out of (?taxes). Because of the urgency of these economic problems, and the dangers posed to our national existence by these unwholesome practices, we have instituted some stringent but necessary actions after [words indistinct] our own personal political ambitions. We (?felt it) imperative to set up a special task force to collect outstanding debts due to government and public corporations. We suspended several public officials from office until they settle their indebtedness to public corporations. We also took tough action against other debtors. Let me tell you we appointed on March 27, 1985 a broad-base 15-member commission for the review and revitalization of the economy. After 2 weeks of intensive deliberations, the commission has submitted its preliminary report in which it has confirmed that our economy is indeed in serious danger.

The commission observed further that our administration has over the years initiated many firm policies which should have been adequate to bring about major improvement in our economic performance. It added: The delay in the implementation of most of these policy measures has contributed significantly to the present economic situation. The commission has therefore submitted urgent recommendations for government's consideration aimed at helping to avoid the worsening of the situation. These include the following:

That the national Investment Commission be dissolved so that the goals and objectives it was set up to achieve can be attained more effectively and efficiently; that government give consideration to the gradual orderly reduction and eventual aboliton of all duties so that the whole of Liberia could become a duty-free zone; that in order to alleviate the numerous problems of the [passage indistinct] government should appeal to the services of an internationally recognized firm to ensure that all goods imported into Liberia, whether containerized or not, be accompanied by an inspection certificate.

That all [words indistinct] projects be postponed until the economy improves; that the issuance of [words indistinct] certificates be completely (?discontinued) [word indistinct] present serious problems to revenue intake; that a vigorous exercise be undertaken to reassess the government's real assets [words indistinct] in Monrovia and in other parts of the country in order to ensure that government receives the full benefit of real estate houses; that the joint security forces be withdrawn from the Roberts International Airport terminal; that the allocation of a certain percentage of all export earnings of the (?concessions) and other exporters be made available to the National Bank of Liberia; that all taxes due to government by concessions and exporters including (?docking) concessions be paid into the account of the National Bank.

The commission also recommended that substantive budgetary allocations should be made in the budget to reduce the excess deposits of the commercial banks at the National Bank which have contributed to the liquidity problems and the crisis of confidence in the banking system.

But in order to improve company formation through the mobilization of deposits and to extend banking processes to the rural areas, the National Bank should give special preferential treatment to any financial institution that is prepared to extend its operations to the rural areas. According to the commission, provision should also be made for [word indistnct] (?reserve) requirements and the granting of concessionary leases to the rural populations for productive agricultural development projects and the biddings for all construction projects [words indistinct] by the government should be restricted to qualified Liberian contractors.

Fellow citizens, we have realized the unnecessary delays in the recovery of outstanding debts planned to increase domestic liquidity. The commission has also observed that judicial processes turned to be unable to adjust this problem in a timely and effective manner. As a result, financial institutions and organizations are increasingly turning to the government for help. In this connection, the commission recommends that a new decree be issued which will accordingly amend Chapter 4 of the new judicial law governing the (?debt court).

Other recommendations are that measures must be taken to ensure that the national savings banks are redeemed upon [word indistinct]; that the General Auditing Office be scrutinized, streamlined, and revitalized by the employment of qualified and experienced auditors and accountants who will be (?named) by their former agencies of government and may properly fulfill this role. [applause]

I am most pleased by the expeditious and diligent manner in which the commission executed its task. [applause] I am even more gratified to learn that members of the commission financed its work through personal contributions. [applause] In congratulating the members of the commission, we wish that they will continue to operate with kindly spirit — the same spirit — to the country until the task entrusted to them is completed. Meanwhile, in consideration of the urgency of the situation which these recommendations are intended to redress, we shall shortly make public our decisions for their implementation.

Fellow citizens, we have received numerous requests from various fraternities to resume their activities which came to a halt after April 12, 1980. Although the ban on political activity was lifted allowing for public meetings and gatherings, members of these fraternities have been apprehensive about the resumption of their operations. [applause] It is in this connection that we hereby declare that all fraternities such as the Masonry Path, Old Fellows, and other brothers and their sister organizations are free to operate within the limit of the law. [applause] May I make myself very clear? And their sister organizations are free to operate within the limit of the law of the Republic of Liberia. [applause] Meanwhile, the appropriate agencies of government are to ensure that buildings belonging to these organizations are vacated and turned over to them. [applause]

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, this is a year of challenges. Let us all therefore as a nation endeavor to translate these challenges into opportunities for national redress and upliftment. May the God continue to prosper the works of our hands and save the nation. I thank you. [applause]

NIGERIA

Government Warns Foreign Relief Organizations

AB112155 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has warned foreign organizations that use the country's facilities for relief purposes without its permission. The warning was given today by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Major General Tunde Idiagbon, while exchanging views with the Chadian minister for environment, Mr Taher Abdel-Djelil, who called on him at Dodan barracks. The chief of staff said that Nigeria would not take kindly to any organization that flouted her territorial laws in the name of providing relief material to another country. He stated that some foreign organizations in recent times have been intransigent and emphasized that the practice must stop. General Idiagbon explained that Nigeria was not insensitive to the plight of her neighbors, stressing that whatever assistance she was prepared to render must be (?acceptable) to her national interest.

He said that it was wrong for some foreign media organizations to portray the country in bad light because she cannot compromise her national interest.

Earlier, Mr Abdel-Djelil commended the FMG for its efforts to combat smuggling and to ensure law and order in the country. He said that the battle against smuggling was not only in the interest of Nigeria, but also that of her neighbors. The Chadian minister expressed appreciation for the continued assistance Chad was receiving from Nigeria.

A Radio Nigeria staff correspondent said that in their continued campaign of calumny against Nigeria, some Western media organizations have been misrepresenting the country as being insensitive to the sufferings of her neighbors and allegedly holding up at Lagos ports relief materials meant for her neighbors. This is in spite of the explanation already given by the government that no relief materials were being held up at Lagos ports. Rather, relief-carrying ships have been diverted to Calabar and Port Harcourt ports to facilitate discharge and delivery.

U.S.,UK Media 'Campaign of Calumny' Denounced

AB141420 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 Apr 85

[News Analysis]

[Text] Media organizations of the Western countries are at it again. For some time now, the American and British media, particularly their principal radio stations, have engaged in a campaign of calumny against Nigeria. They have tried to misrepresent virtually every action taken by the Military Government of Nigeria. The other day, they persisted in unfounded allegations that Nigeria was quitting both the Commonwealth and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. The intention of course was to knock Nigeria's head against the other nations in the two groups. The attempt failed disastrously.

But now they are [word indistinct] another one. They are alleging almost everyday that Nigeria is holding up at Lagos Port relief material designated for some of Nigeria's neighbors. [Words indistinct] actually the correct position, when they ask? In the first instance, in response to previous allegations by the Western media which have never seen anything newsworthy in events in Africa generally except disasters and political crises, the Nigerian minister of transport some days ago explained that no relief materials were being held up at Lagos ports. The true position explained further was that to avoid ships carrying relief materials being delayed by congestion at the port in Lagos, the relief carrying ships were diverted to Calabar and Port Harcourt Ports all in the east coast of Nigeria to facilitate transportation to the neighboring countries.

The Western media that now pretend to be championing the cause of our so-called suffering neighbors had never bothered to tell their audience that as a result of Nigeria's concern for her neighbors, she has on several occasions opened her borders for urgently needed supplies to pass through. And even in the present case, two transshipments of food aid to Niger Republic have taken place.

Disturbingly, some otherwise reputable international relief organizations have been recently adding creed to this Western media propaganda against Nigeria. They have been widely quoted by these media at the source of their diabolic campaign. Some of those quoted are agencies of the United Nations that are involved in the administration of relief aids. Nigeria holds some of these organizations in high esteem and hopes that they will not do anything that will erode this confidence. In the words of the second in command in the military administration, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, Nigeria will not take kindly to any organization flouting her territorial laws in the same of providing relief materials to her neighbors.

No amount of vicious western media propaganda can distract Nigeria from fulfilling their obligations to their neighbors especially in their hours of need. It has been demonstrated in many ways, including the contributions of more than 4 million dollars to the OAU Relief Fund for the victims of drought in Africa. Nigeria's neighbors can therefore rest assured that the administration in Lagos is solidly in support of all legitimate efforts to bring succor to them.

SENEGAL

Council Issues Communique on Oil Policy

AB121452 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state this morning chaired the Interministerial Council meeting held at the Palace of the Republic. Here is the communique issued at the end of the meeting:

Learning from the two oil shocks of 1976 and 1979 on one hand, and from the rise of the dollar, the currency dominating the sector, on the other, taking into account the oil bill of more than 100 billion CFA francs that puts oil at the top of Senegal's import bill, after equipment and food products, these are some of the decisions aimed at revising the country's oil policy which were made on Thursday, 11 April 1985, by head of state Abdou Diouf after an Interministerial Council meeting on a new oil policy:

The minister of state, the secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, several ministers, top civil servants, and technicians of the sector concerned participated in the debate on the major aspects of this new oil policy based on the two-volume file presented by the minister of industrial development and crafts, who led the debate. It was after this debate that the head of state made the following decisions.

Oil research sector: The minister of industrial development and crafts will make all the necessary arrangements to speed up the administrative and judicial procedure to enable a promulgation of the new oil code before the end of the first quarter of 1986. Second, before the end of research work on the sedimentary basin and the promotion of this research in the framework of the new oil laws, the concessions that have not yet been distributed, with the exception of (Diannisdor), will be frozen temporarily. Third, the Ministry of Industrial Development and crafts, in association with the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, will seek the necessary finances for the creation of a real oil data bank.

Refining and distribution sector: In the spirit of ECOWAS recommendations made during the seminar on cooperation in the field of energy held in Lome in October 1983, the government will negotiate with neighboring states in order to make full use of the refining capacity of the African Refining Company. On the finalization of the study on the price range of oil products drawn up by the Transenergy group, the minister of industrial development and crafts will reexamine all the texts governing the activities of refinery and distribution. In this regard, a working group including representatives of the ministries concerned will be formed. The Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts will make flexible and efficient rules and regulations in association with the ministerial departments concerned to govern the profession of distributors of oil products. A working group will be set up to make proposals and improve the organization and running of the Fund for the Standardization and Stabilization of Oil Products. A fund for oil development, whose modalities for financing will be fixed later, will be set up in order to provide the Senegalese Oil Company with funds for its prospection and production activities.

The Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts will pursue the training and specialization of Senegalese oil engineers and technicians. Future prospection and production contracts must contain in particular a clause on the training and specialization of Senegalese personnel, which will take effect as soon as work begins.

TOGO

Eyadema Meets Investigators of Colonel's Death

AB140730 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The funeral of Colonel Koffi Koli Kongo, inspector of the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT], who died on 29 March 1985, took place at the temple of the protestant secondary school in Lome yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies took place in the presence of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], president of the republic, and chief of the FAT staff, who was accompanied by cabinet members and senior officers. Many officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers were also present to pay their last tribute to their brother-in-arms.

Concerning Col Kongo's death, it is worth noting that according to some information contained in leaflets sent to Amnesty International in London, this organization's general secretary sent a message to the head of state on 3 April 1985 requesting Gen Eyadema to let him know the circumstances surrounding Kongo's death. Since our country's doors are open to everyone without exception and considering the policy of dialogue pursued by our party, the RPT founding chairman, after providing the details requested by the organization, invited its general secretary to come down to Lome at his convenience to verify these details.

Replying to the head of state's invitation, Amnesty International has sent a three-man delegation which arrived in our capital on 11 April 1985. The members of the delegation are Bakr Wali Ndiaye, a lawyer and chairman of the Senegalese branch of Amnesty International; Stephen (Elick), a British national and staff member of the international secretariat of the organization; and Dr Jurgen (Thomsen), a Danish forensic pathologist and member of the Danish branch of Amnesty International. The members of the delegation were received in audience by the head of state last Thursday shortly after their arrival in the presence of some cabinet members and senior officers including the FAT chief surgeon.

Concerning the circumstances surrounding Col Kongo's death, his doctor, Colonel (Bello), who is a French technical assistant, gave clinical explanations after the deputy chief of the FAT staff briefed the members of the delegation on the circumstances surrounding Col Kongo's death, according to the statements made by the late senior officer's wife, who was with her husband when the latter died on the night of 29 March 1985 at 0130. The doctors, who were called in following Kongo's death in the presence of the bereaved wife, concluded that the death was caused by a heart attack. The government, however, has repeatedly asked the bereaved family to have a post-mortem examination performed, but the family rejected this request. Amnesty International in its turn asked the president of the republic whether it was not possible to perform a post-mortem examination. The head of state agreed to the organization's request and said that this would go a long way to help the government if it could convince the Col Kongo's family to have a post-mortem examination performed. The head of state then put the members of the delegation and Col Kongo's family in contact with one another, which led to an open meeting between the two sides in the absence of any officials. The members of the delegation then asked all the questions they were anxious to ask and returned late that night to report on their meeting to the head of state, who was with some cabinet members and senior officers. They said that not only were they satisfied with the discussions they held with the family, but that they also received more information than they had initially hoped to receive. The delegation members said in conclusion that all that remained was for the family's wishes to be respected.

The members of the delegation were received in audience by the head of state for the second time and held a working session with the cabinet members on the problems concerning human rights in Togo. In the afternoon, they met with some detainees.

Zaire Joint Commission Opens Session in Lome

Foreign Ministers on Cooperation

AB121018 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The Zaire-Togo joint commission is meeting in Lome at the Rally of the Togolese People's [RPT] House, meeting yesterday afternoon for its first 3-day session. Several topics will be examined during this session and will be related to the legal, political, economic, commercial, social, and cultural aspects of the cooperation between the two countries.

The two delegations which are led by the foreign ministers of Togo and Zaire, respectively, their excellencies Koffi Ato Amega and Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, will also discuss issues related to the fields of transports.

The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation took this opportunity to praise President Mobutu's efforts to transform Zaire into a prosperous and strong nation. According to Mr Amega, the Zairian president's formidable efforts which elicit admiration and respect from observers, remind us of those of President Eyadema whose regime has succeeded in establishing peace, national unity and security in Togo. He then reviewed the cooperation between Zaire and Togo, which he termed as positive and explained the reasons for this meeting which is aimed at revitalizing bilateral cooperation between Zaire and Togo.

In response to his Togolese counterpart's statement, Mr Mokolo has expressed satisfaction over his visit to Lome, a city which in his opinion, symbolizes the crossroads of the North-South dialogue and at the same time represents for a Zairian the capital of a brotherly and friendly country. He added that this current session marks a decisive phase in the relations between our two countries and is aimed at controlling the use of our resources. He ended his statement by expressing the wish to see the cooperation between Zaire and Togo become an instrument of the struggle against underdevelopment.

Eyadema Receives Zairian Minister

AB122320 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding-chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, granted an audience to an envoy of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, namely Mr Mokolo wa Mpombo, the commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, accompanied by the ambassador of Zaire to Togo. Upon leaving the president's office, the Zairian envoy, Mr Mpombo, spoke to the press.

[Begin recording] [Mpombo] I brought a written message from President Mobutu to his brother President Eyadema. Of course, I cannot reveal the contents of the message to you but I can tell you, first of all, that the presence of a Zairian envoy in Togo is not surprising considering, first of all, the privileged relations existing between President Eyadema and President Mobutu. Therefore, at every moment there are contacts at all levels between Togolese and Zairian envoys and it is quite normal that I should come here to rekindle the flame of the relations between Togo and Zaire. We discussed with President Eyadema various questions concerning bilateral relations between our two countries.

[Unidentified reporter] You raised the problem of cooperation between Zaire and Togo with the president of the republic within the framework of the deliberations of the joint commission. What conclusions have you drawn from yesterday's session? [passage indistinct]

[Mpombo] What I can tell you first is that my presence is a living testimony to the fact that this cooperation exists and we would like this cooperation between Togo and Zaire to be a model of South-South exchange of views. This cooperation does not date from today, although today we held the first meeting of the joint commission. But from the practical point of view, we have already had great cooperation in all fields. Today we are only solidifying an established principle because we feel that between Togo and Zaire, there cannot merely exist friendship and fraternity between the Presidents Eyadema and Mobutu but, on the contrary, this friendship and fraternity should be extended to cover the Togolese and Zairian people so that the ties between the Zairian and Togolese peoples may be strengthened. We are reviewing ways in which we can increase our cooperation at all levels and strengthen the ties and human relations between Togolese and Zairians as well as ways to strengthen trade between the two countries and ways to make global cooperation in all fields possible between African countries within the framework of united inter-African action. [end recording]

Commission Issues Communique

AB141043 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] The first session of the Togo-Zaire joint commission ended in Lome yesterday morning after 3 days of hard work. During their deliberations, the Togolese and Zairian delegations examined several areas of bilateral cooperation — in the political, economic, commercial, and cultural fields. A final communiuqe was issued at the end of the deliberations, which were under the joint chairmanship of the heads of the foreign affairs of the two countries — Mr Koffi Atso Amega and Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo.

The communique said first that the head of Zairian foreign affairswas granted an audience by President Eyadema, to whom he conveyed a message from his brother and friend Marshal Mbobutu Sese Seko. Concerning the deliberations of the commission, the communique says that the two delegations examined the various issues concerning the Togo-Zaire cooperation in the following fields: political, legal, economic, commercial, cultural, and social questions as well as transport.

With regard to political and legal questions, the two delegations decided to reach a cooperation protocol between the MPR and the Rally of the Togolese People, RPT. The Togolese delegation promised to submit to the Zairian delegation a draft agreement on extradition. They also adopted the standing orders of the joint commission.

They further agreed to step up cooperation in the fields of agriculture, mining, trade, transportation, and telecommunications.

In the fields of cultural and social cooperation, the two sides examined ways and means of strengthening their relations. They expressed satisfaction over the ties of friendship and brotherhood which have existed between the peoples of Zaire and Togo for many years, as well as between their leaders, Presidents Mobutu and Eyadema. They reiterated the political will of the two governments to further strengthen the fruitful relations of the multidimensional cooperation existing between Togo and Zaire.

The two delegations also pledged their firm commitment to promoting cooperation among developing countries, and particularly inter-African cooperation. They stressed the need for the establishment of a new, just, and equitable world economic order.

They also appealed for international solidarity so that assistance will be granted to the African countries which have been severely hit by climatic hazards and the world crisis.

The Zairian delegation expressed gratitude to the RPT founding chairman and to the Togolese people for the warm reception accorded to it. The second session of the joint commission will be held in Zaire in 1987. After an exchange of documents between the two heads of delegation, the Zairian commissioner for foreign affairs and cooperation, Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, expressed his thanks for the very warm, brotherly reception given to his delegation and conveyed the thanks of the Zairian Government and people to President Eyadema and the brotherly Togolese people. Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo invited his Togolese counterpart to make an official visit to Zaire at a date to be agreed upon later.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Signs National Economic Plan

M 121448 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
05 0 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, signed a law passed by the People's Assembly regulating the socioeconomic activity of the country in 1985. The economic guidelines established for various economic levels in this national plan are compulsory, as is the implementation of the objectives, programs, and tasks which were specified. The ministries, national departments and [word indistinct] should take the necessary steps to implement these specified tasks and objectives as soon as possible, thus ensuring a better and more rational use of the human, material and (?financial) resources to increase production and work productivity.

The Planning Ministry is thus entrusted with the duty of establishing specific (?objectives), when necessary, as well as time limits for carrying out emergency tasks and measures for the implementation of the 1985 national plan. Instructions and guidelines for this will be issued within 30 days. Under the 1985 national plan, the ministries, national department, regional military councils, and provincial commissariats are called upon to develop and implement emergency (?programs), as well as give greater attention to organization and the supply and control of priority enterprises. The National Union of Angolan Workers, together with the ministries, national departments and provincial commissariats, must continue the organization of the socialist emulation process, with special attention given to the priority enterprises.

USSR Komsomol Delegation Signs Friendship Pact

MB120919 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Delegation of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [JMPLA] and All-Union Komsomol have signed an accord of friendship and cooperation in Luanda for 1986-90 as a result of a visit to Angola by a delegation of the Russian youth organization. A joint communique issued after this visit states that both organizations condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa and reiterate their support for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence.

Both parties condemned the Zionist policy of Israel and reiterated their support for the Arab people in their struggle for self-determination. They also spoke against the arms race and condemned the attempts by NATO countries, led by the United States, to obtain military supremacy over the socialist countries. The All-Union Komsomol delegation, led by Viktor Mishin, the first secretary, has been in Luanda since 9 April. They held talks with a delegation led by Domingos Bartolomeu, JMPLA first national secretary. They were also received in audience by Comrade Roberto de Almeida, MPLA Central Committee secretary for ideology. The All-Union Komsomol delegation leaves for Moscow today.

Government Delegation Begins Talks in Sao Tome

MB111951 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a verbal message to Manuel Pinto da Costa, the Sao Tome and Principe head of state, which was conveyed by Andre Pitra, secretary for the production sector of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, in Sao Tome city yesterday.

Comrade Andre Pitra has been in Sao Tome since yesterday. He heads an important Angolan party and government delegation which is holding talks with the Sao Tome authorities.

The Sao Tome and Principe delegation is headed by Tome Costa, member of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Political Bureau and minister of agriculture. The talks will center on Angola's financing of several economic and social projects for Sao Tome and Principe as well as the search for new mechanisms aimed at intensifying bilateral cooperation in the fields of defense, security, justice, finance, agriculture, trade, information and culture.

The Angolan delegation includes the minister of planning and technicians related to the sectors relevant to the talks. It is expected to visit some of Sao Tome's most important agricultural and industrial centers.

UNITA Attacks FAPLA Force in Bie Province

MB121226 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Apr (KUP) — In Bie Province, UNITA forces attacked the (?1st battalion) of the 48th Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] Brigade, which was trying to infiltrate the UNITA lines. Eighteen FAPLA soldiers were killed and 16 light weapons, 1 [number indistinct]-mm mortar, 2 RPD submachineguns, and food rations were seized.

On the same day, UNITA soldiers attacked a FAPLA contingent of approximately two companies in (Lau-Wau) village. UNITA forces killed 12 FAPLA soldiers and injured several others. Large quantities of war materiel and military equipment were captured. These attacks occurred on 28 March.

31 FAPLA Soldiers, 1 Cuban Killed in Cuanza Sul

MB130720 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 13 Apr (KUP) — A total of 31 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers and 1 Cuban were killed in an attack by UNITA Armed Forces on the MPLA position in Kassongue, Cuanza Sul Province, on 3 March. This position was defended by the 724th MPLA battalion. The Cuban who was killed was a military adviser to that battalion. According to a communique, 49 individual weapons, 1 82-mm mortar, 3 RPG-7, 21,053 rounds of ammunition of different caliber, and military equipment were captured by the UNITA forces. During the attack two UNITA soldiers died, and seven were injured. The communique was issued by the chief of General Staff of UNITA Armed Forces on 3 April.

KUP Condemns MPLA Military Tribunals, Methods

MB121716 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 12 Apr (KUP) — The illegal MPLA regime — placed in power with the intervention of Cuban troops — has yet again committed a crime against humanity. This time it sentenced to death by firing squad five sincere Angolan patriots in Huambo city who wanted their fatherland to be delivered from the domination of Soviet-Cuban imperialism.

These are the current intimidation methods of the MPLA and its protectors. With these methods, they intend to destroy the resistance of the Angolan people.

The international community has often seen that men, women, and even children are arbitrarily and systematically arrested and tortured by Luanda's illegal authorities. In order to disguise the seriousness of their crimes, the MPLA leaders organize tribunals which obey no general legal principles. They are institutions which specialize in sentencing people — Angolan resistance patriots — to death by firing squad.

These criminal practices remind us of the crimes carried out by the fascists and the Nazis against French, Dutch and other patriots during World War II.

For how long can these MPLA criminals remain free and continue to carry out genocide against the Angolan people with impunity before humanity's conscience is affected?

MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Sends Condolence Message to Albania

MB122024 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1850 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Condolences message to the Albanian Workers' Party of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the death of head of state Enver Hoxha from President Didier Ratsiraka,]

[Text] The people of Madagascar and I have learned with distress of the passing away of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the eminent leader of the Albanian Workers' Party. The long militant life of this great man will always stand as an example of anti-imperialist struggle and socialist endeavors.

On behalf of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and myself, I ask you to accept the sincere condolences of the Malagasy people and my highest regards.

[Signed] Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Accord Signed With Algeria's FLN

MB150559 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] A cooperation accord was signed in Maputo today bet
the Frelimo Party and FLN of Algeria. The document was si
by Jose Luis Cabaco, secretary of the Frelimo Party Ce
Committee, and by (Dalusi Bouallem), the permanent secr
of the FLN Central Committee, at the end of the talks bet
the two parties.

The delegations to the talks issued a joint communique n
that the economic cooperation between Mozambique and Al
has been fruitful for both parties.

Machel Attends Rally in Zambezia Province

MB121515 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The residents of Morrumbala District, Zambezia
ince, asked for weapons in order to defend and consolidat
victories already won in the battle against the armed bandit
famine. This appeal was made to President Samora M
yesterday, during a mass rally which he held at Morrumba
part of the working visit which he has been paying to Zam
Province since Monday.

The residents of Morrumbala District disclosed that it
camp for political and military preparedness. Morrumbal
lage, about 200 km from Quelimane city, began returni
normal at the beginning of 1984, after 18 months of insec
and terror caused by the armed bandits.

President Samora Machel praised the victory of the Morru
residents over the armed bandits. He said that it was a sour
pride for all Mozambicans. Now we must consolidate that
tory, the Mozambican leader stressed. Samora Machel expla
the origin and nature of armed banditry to those present.

According to news which we have just received, Presi
Samora Machel is holding a meeting with local administra
members of the provincial government, provincial comm
secretaries, provincial secretaries for democratic mass orga
tions, and Central Committee members residing in Zambe

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Denies Sanctions Will Harm Blac

MB121932 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South A
1700 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma,
made it clear that total mandatory economic sanctions an
embargo against South Africa will not effect the black
ulation in Namibia.

Speaking in a television program in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, the president pointed out that widespread fears that economic sanctions against South Africa and Namibia were baseless because the black population there was already deprived of control over their countries' economies. He said instead, the people who feel the pinch of the embargo would be the white racists controlling the wealth of the two countries.

On the internal situation in Namibia, Comrade President Sam Nujoma said that, in spite of the concentration of over 110,000 racist troops in Namibia, SWAPO forces were making progress in their fight against the enemy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Military Withdrawal From Angola Planned by Weekend

MB151548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1542 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 15, SAPA — South Africa is to withdraw its remaining military forces from southern Angola by the end of this week, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

He issued a statement saying that the movement of troops would commence as soon as possible despite SWAPO's continued activities.

SWAPO's main infiltration attempt had been repulsed and it had suffered heavy losses, Mr Botha said. "The security of the people of SWA/Namibia will, if necessary, be assured from SWA/Namibia," he said.

Pik Botha Expresses Hopes

MB151615 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] South Africa is to withdraw its forces from southern Angola before the end of the week. Making the announcement in Cape Town, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Btoha, said the government hoped that this step would enhance the chances for peace in the region and promote the possibility of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Mr Botha said the security of South-West Africa would again be maintained from the territory should this become necessary. He added that the security forces would not hesitate to take whatever action it deemed necessary should SWAPO intensify its violence across the border.

Foreign Minister Botha Gets Press Award

MB130900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1933 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pretoria, April 12, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, today said the government would make further announcements during the year to prove the sincerity of its policies to people of all races in the country.

Receiving the "1984 Newsmaker Award" from the Pretoria press Club, Mr Botha said South Africa was at a crossroads and its people could choose either the road of dialogue and peace or the road of violence. "This is the most challenging era of our history," Mr Botha said, accepting the award which last year went to the former prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

The foreign minister was judged "newsmaker of the year" for his contributions to the Nkomati Accord, the concluding of the Lusaka agreement, and his contribution to South Africa's decision to withhold four Armscor members from standing trial in Coventry, England.

Mr Botha said he hoped the peoples of South Africa could find a peaceful solution to its problems, "Because at present we are at war with each other." He added that the government continued to seek negotiation on the basis of participation and not domination. The government was prepared to talk to leaders of any race group who forswore violence, he said.

He said South Africa would have to find solutions to its problems in the coming months. "I say months, not years, because we do not have years," Mr Botha said. "The government will make further announcements in coming months to prove our sincerity to reach out to all peoples regardless of their colour."

The runners-up were Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and United Democratic Front patron, Dr Allan Boesak, both of whom did not attend the function.

Ministers Address Symposium on Black Unrest

MB140616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says it is important that the cause of the present unrest in black areas be established. Addressing a symposium of the Urban Councils' Association of Transvaal at Broederstroom, Mr Heunis said the government realized that the entire affair was a complicated problem.

However, it could not be expected of one department, such as the Department of Law and Order, to find a solution to the problem on its own.

Another speaker at the symposium was the minister of local government, housing, and works in the house of representatives, Mr David Currie, who said the Labor Party would use the constitutional forums presented it by the government to bring about a just order in South Africa to the best of its abilities.

If, after a reasonable period of time, its aspirations were not met, the party would reconsider its position. He said black people should take care that they become part of the constitutional reform process.

Buthelezi Says Blacks, Whites Should Compromise

MB121926 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says blacks and whites should be willing to compromise on a future political dispensation for South Africa. Speaking in an SABC radio program, he said that, although blacks supported the idea of one man, one vote, they should not insist on the immediate acceptance of the principle. All national groups in the country should get together to work out a system of government which would be acceptable to all and in which all could participate on an equal basis.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks did not accept that they could find political expression in the national states. Their interests have been heightened by the tricameral system, but he rejected the idea of a fourth chamber, because he could not accept a system based on race and color.

Chief Buthelezi said that the Afrikaners and the Zulus were the two largest ethnic groups in the country, and both had responsibilities towards South Africa. The two groups, he said, had a special historical connection, and there was much understanding between them, which made him hopeful.

Reportage on Continuing Violence in Eastern Cape

Two Killed in Unrest

MB121148 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Two more people have been killed in unrest in the eastern Cape. A police official in Pretoria says a 26-year-old man died in Port Elizabeth's Kwazakhele Township after police opened fire on a crowd stoning his house.

In Veeplaas, police shot and killed a 20-year-old man who was part of a crowd attacking a police vehicle. This brings to five the number of people killed in the troubled eastern Cape since yesterday.

Earlier police said they had killed two people in incidents in Kimberley and Soweto Township near Port Elizabeth. The body of a man who had been set on fire was found in Uitenhage. Police have also injured 2 people and arrested 25 others in Adelaide after a crash with residents, while other incidents of unrest have been reported in De Aar and Grahamstown.

Police Say Two Shot

MB130848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — Police reported today that at least two people were shot dead during rioting in an eastern Cape township last night, the eve of a mass funeral for 19 people who died during police action in the same area three weeks ago.

The two men, both aged about 20, were fatally wounded when a crowd of some 600 people marched on the houses of two policemen and a court interpreter in Zwide, a police spokesman said from Pretoria.

The spokesman said the rioters hurled sticks, stones and pieces of iron bars at the homes before shots were fired. Forty men and women were arrested after the incident, he added.

Police in Bultfontein, in the Orange Free State, arrested 22 men and 15 women for attending an illegal gathering in the township, the spokesman said.

The fatalities in Zwide bring to more than 10 the death toll from rioting in the eastern Cape during the past three weeks, when police opned fire on thousands of people marching towards Uitenhage, and 19 people were killed.

Mass funeral for the 19 Uitenhage victims today is expected to be attended by at least 30,000 people, and organisers said the service would be addressed by Nobel Peace winner Bishop Desmond Tutu and United Democratic Front Patron Dr Allan Boesak.

Funeral Begins in Uitenhage

MB130929 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The funeral service for the victims of unrest has got underway in Uitenhage. Between 70,000 and 100,000 people are expected to attend the funeral of 27 victims of the recent unrest in the Eastern Cape, including the 19 killed by police in Langa on the anniversary of the Sharpville massacre. The service is being held in a sports stadium in the township of Kwanobuhle and church leaders Bishop Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak, will address the crowd.

Police have said they will not interfere with the funeral arrangements, but they are keeping a strong presence in the area.

Police Keep 'Low Profile'

MB140516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Uitenhage, April 13, SAPA — Police kept a low profile at the funeral today of 29 victims of eastern Cape violence in Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle township, and soldiers helped direct traffic to the soccer stadium where the service was being held.

Reporters estimated there were between 50,000 and 60,000 people at the stadium with the coffins displayed on the grandstand.

No incidents of violence at the funeral were reported, but South African Police [SAP] spokesman said from Pretoria that patrols in the eastern Cape encountered "groups of black troublemakers" who were dispersed with tear smoke and rubber bullets. One black man was slightly injured and arrested for public violence.

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, one of several speakers at the funeral service, condemned the police as well as blacks who killed blacks.

SAP and SADF [South African Defense Force] personnel remained outside the townships.

The service, which began in mid-morning, ended in the late afternoon, when thousands of people followed the procession of coffins from the stadium to the nearby cemetery.

Nineteen of the victims buried today were killed in the Langa township confrontation with police on March 21. The other 10 died in violence since then.

The mourners, from all parts of South Africa, included the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Rev Allan Boesak.

Many overseas news organisations and media sent reporters and cameramen to the funeral, which the police spokesman in Pretoria described as "peaceful."

Mourners started arriving at 7am for the services scheduled to begin at 10am. By 8.30 more than 15,000 people already thronged the stadium. After the scheduled start the stadium was packed, with still more people arriving aboard long lines of taxis and trucks at midday.

Earlier today, police reported two men were shot dead in an attack with sticks, stones and bits of metal last night on the houses in Zwide of two policemen and a court interpreter. Three men were arrested in the incident, in which about 600 people were involved.

A third man was shot dead in nearby Kwazakele by a policeman whose home was being petrol bombed.

Tonight the police spokesman said about 2,000 stone-throwing demonstrators were also dispersed in Kroonstad with rubber bullets and tear smoke.

At the Uitenhage funeral T-shirted youths representing various civic organisations and uniformed schoolchildren carrying placards and banners sang freedom songs, chanted slogans and jogged around the stadium. People stood shoulder to shoulder dancing and singing and there was a carnival atmosphere despite the evident tension.

Some of the placards called for the release of Nelson Mandela, while others criticised the South African, British and U.S. governments.

A hush fell over the stadium when at 9.50am a motorcade carrying the coffins arrived led by clergymen from more than 50 denominations.

Ten minutes before the arrival of the coffins an Air Force helicopter briefly flew over the stadium.

The police and SADF troops kept a low profile and did not interfere with mourners and kept to the outskirts of the township.

Youths belonging to various organisations carried the coffins shoulder-high to the tables where they were placed in a row and draped with green, gold and black cloth.

The first coffin was carried into the stadium at about 10am. Dr Boesak led the procession through the surging crowds into the stadium.

Bishop Tutu, speaking after several UDF officials, condemned the government and rioters who murdered black officials seen as government collaborators. Hacking collaborators to death and burning them was harming the just cause of blacks, he said.

As South Africans, black and white, were going to be free, but "many, many more are going to die," Bishop Tutu said.

The Rev Boesak said the Langa shooting on Thursday, March 21, which ended the lives of 19 people buried today, "spells out in blood the fear, the greed, the ruthlessness that have become the hallmark of our society."

He referred to the shooting as the massacre of bloody Thursday.

"We will not forget this."

Turning to the displayed coffins, Dr Boesak said: "When I look at those coffins I am filled with rage."

The coffins were carried past a guard of honour formed by youths giving clenched fist salutes.

A praise-singer lauded the dead and encouraged the living to go forward with the struggle.

There was ululating and a scramble for the east entrance to the stadium when Bishop Tutu arrived at 10.20 accompanied by the Rev Mcebisi Xundu of Durban.

They walked through a guard of honour to the grandstand, and members of black civic organisations which had — under the banner of the United Democratic Front — organised the event, battled to hold the crowds back as the bisho of Johannesburg was swept into the stadium on the tide of people.

The master of ceremonies, Mr Fikele Kobese, said blacks were up against an enemy that knew no peace.

Mrs N. Danster, an executive member of the Uitenhage Women's Organisation, said even if people were killed and others became casualties the struggle for peace must continue.

"The death of our comrades will not be in vain because their blood will free us one day," she said.

Some of the mourners fainted in the hot sun. In Uitenhage's central business district there was a notable absence of black shoppers, in an apparent observance of a call for a boycott to coincide with the funeral.

In the Northern Transvaal, a spokesman for the United Democratic Front, telephoning from Pietersburg's Mankweng township, said police had dispersed demonstrators in sympathy with the Uitenhage mourners.

He said the Mankweng demonstration had been peaceful before its "violent disruption" by the police.

The demonstrations were also against rising costs of living and against the establishment of "bantustans," he said.

In other incidents, the home of a De Aar policeman was seriously damaged after set on fire with a petrol bomb, the SAP spokesman in Pretoria said.

A 20-year-old man was slightly wounded when he tried to set fire to a policeman's house in Veeplaas.

Police in Bultfontein, in the Orange Free State, arrested 22 men and 15 women for attending an illegal gathering in the township, he said.

Police Report 2 More Deaths

MB141151 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Two black men have been killed in more incidents of violence in the eastern Cape. The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria says the two men were killed when about 500 blacks surrounded the house of a policeman at Uitenhage.

The policeman was compelled to fire at the crowd in self-defense. When police reinforcements arrived on the scene, the crowd had dispersed. Two other men were wounded in the incident.

In Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, there have been 16 cases of stone-throwing. A black man has been arrested. There have also been stonings at Grahamstown and at (Zawele) near Kimberley. In both incidents, the police used tearsmoke and fired rubber bullets to disperse the rioters.

Forty men and two women have been arrested in Kimberley on charges ranging from public violence to arson.

Police 'Opened Fire' on Mourners

PA141910 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, South Africa, April 14 (AFP) — Police opened fire on mourners with shotguns and rubber bullets, injuring at least four, in the township of Zwide near here today, according to witnesses.

The crowd had gathered to bury four victims of previous violence here in the east of Cape Province.

Another funeral of three more riot victims in eastern Cape went ahead peacefully in the black township of Dispatch near Uitenhage, 40 kms (25 miles) to the north, where some 2,000 people had gathered.

One of the Dispatch victims was an eight-month-old baby who according to townships residents was suffocated when a teargas canister landed in her bedroom on March 31.

At the burial in Zwide, which is next to the main Uitenhage to Port Elizabeth Highway, troops lined the road when a crowd of several thousand gathered at the graveside of four victims. Some of the crowd were seen pelting police patrols with stones.

[Words indistinct] retreat when a large group of blacks charged at them.

Zwide was the scene of some of [word indistinct] violence to hit the area this weekend when hundreds of youths attacked the houses of two black policemen and a court interpreter. Two young blacks were shot dead when police opened fire to disperse them.

Altogether, seven blacks were killed in the area this weekend during attacks against members of the police.

UDF Says No Violence Planned in Rugby Protests

MB120958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Apr 12, SAPA — The United Democratic Front said its commitment to direct mass action was not a threat of violence. The UDF's recent statement that it will protest in the streets, at airports, and sports grounds against any New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa has been seen as a threat to the All Blacks.

"We have stated that we shall demonstrate our opposition to the tour but that we do not plan to harm the New Zealand players. That would conflict with our fundamental non-violence stance," UDF Publicity Secretary Mr Terror Lekota said last night.

He said disciplined mass action would correctly channel the energies of the people and effectively demonstrate to the government where their feelings were, without destruction to property or loss of life.

Rally Protests New Zealand Rugby Tour

MB140828 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Durban has been the scene of the first anti-New Zealand rugby tour rally. The rally also marked the first time that three antiapartheid groupings have come together for such a protest. Carmel Rickard reports.

[Rickard] The historic rally was called by the Natal Council on Sport, an affiliate of the South African Council of Sport, SACOS. The three main groupings attending were the Unity Movement, AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the UDF [United Democratic Front].

They unanimously passed a resolution warning that any tour would be regarded as complicity in what was termed the crime of apartheid, urging that the tour be stopped, and committing the members of all three groupings to take part in campaigns aimed at ensuring the collapse of the tour.

SACOS vice president, Joe Ibrahim, said that if the All Blacks went ahead with the tour, they would be, in his words, jailers in rugby kit. He said the government tells us there is no money for unemployment schemes, schools, and houses for black people, but millions of rands can be found to finance the tour, which will give pleasure mainly to whites.

Bishop Tutu To Visit U.S., Receive Degree

MB131234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT 13 Apr 85

[By Liz Van Den Nieuwenhof]

[Text] New York, April 13, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu and Governor Mario Cuomo of New York will receive honorary doctorates from the University of Rochster, New York, next month, it was announced today.

University officials said the awards will be in a ceremony on May 12.

Bishop Tutu will receive an honorary doctorate in divinity, and Mr Cuomo, who is fast emerging as one of the most powerful figures in U.S. politics, will receive an honorary doctorate in law.

It will be Bishop Tutu's first visit to the United States since his installation as Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

Sources say that scores of universities and institutions throughout the U.S. are seeking Bishop Tutu's acceptance of speaking engagements. The sources say his trip to Rochester could turn out to be a full-scale tour of the country.

Mr Cuomo is generaly regarded as a likely candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1988.

Umtata Radio Cites Lange on Taking Up Arms

MB131035 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, David Lange, says it would be reasonable for black South Africans to take up arms if diplomatic pressure for change in the country fails. Mr Lange has also told ANC leaders in Lusaka that New Zealand is willing to donate more money to antiapartheid organizations but only for nonviolent purposes.

[Begin Lange recording] New Zealand from its background does not propose to fund or identify with violent overthrow and I was also quick to acknowledge that that means that we are in a position of the luxury of [word indistinct] but those people are kept in oppression by might. If we cannot procure by international pressure a change, then it would only be reasonable for the people who are oppressed to think that they have been abandoned, that our diplomacy has been ineffective, and that the only consequence is to take up arms. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE

Reportage on Visit by New Zealand Prime Minister

Mugabe, Lange Address Banquet

MB120638 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Zimbabwe and New Zealand strongly critized the Pretoria regime for its abominable apartheid policy and said time is fast running out for a peaceful settlement with its black majority. The attack was made by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at a dinner he hosted for his New Zealand counterpart, Mr David Lange. Comrade Mugabe stressed that some Western states which continue to support Pretoria are making the regime more arrogant and aggressive. He pointed out that South Africa, with the encouragement of some Western countries, has repeatedly sought to bypass and defy the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence based on Resolution 435. He appealed to all men of good will to take steps to see that the apartheid regime is eradicated, and praised Mr Lange for stopping the All Blacks Rugby Team tour of the country. Comrade Mugabe said this step constitutes an important contribution towards dismantling apartheid.

In reply, the visiting New Zealand prime minister said southern Africa's greatest threat to stability and development is apartheid, and his country unreservedly condemned the Pretoria regime for continued practice of the system. Mr Lange said history was not on South Africa's side, and chances of a peaceful settlement were getting slim.

Today, Mr Lange, who arrived in the country last Wednesday, will be visiting the Great Zimbabwe, after which he is expected to leave the country tomorrow.

SAPA Reports Speeches

MB120834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Harare, April 12, SAPA — The Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last night praised his New Zealand counterpart for the stand he has taken on South Africa since assuming office.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted for the visiting New Zealand leader, Mr David Lange, Mr Mugabe sia: "The bold steps taken by your government immediately after assuming office, in closing the South African consulate in Wellington, curbing investments in South Africa, and discouraging sports contacts with that country constitute an important contribution to the struggle against apartheid." Mr Mugabe criticised the South African Government for its "continued aggression aginst the frontline states" and condemned some Western countries for supporting Pretoria.

"The apartheid regime is doing all it can to prolong its existence. Confronted with mounting internal pressure for change, it has sought to destabilise the political and economic order of this region," said Mr Mugabe.

The prime minister reiterated his assertion that in Zimbabwe the South African Government was recruiting, training and deploying armed bandits and these "malcontents" had killed, maimed and kidnapped innocent civilians and destroyed state property.

Lange Visits Great Zimbabwe

MB121945 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The visiting New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, was given a rousing welcome when he arrived at Mazvingo Airport today. Mr Lange, who is on a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe, was accompanied by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende.

He was met at Mazvingo Airport by the provincial governor for Mazvingo, Comrade Dzikamayi Mavhaire; the minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo; the minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako; and the deputy minister of transport, Comrade Nelson Mawema. After inspecting a guard of honor mounted by the 41st Infantry Battalion, he toured the Great Zimbabwe. Mr Lange also visited Lake Kyle, the largest inland water body in the country, and surrounding villages.

Before flying to Mazvingo, the New Zealand prime minister laid a wreath at Heroes' Acre in Harare. The ceremony was attended by the deputy prime minister. Latest reports say Mr Lange has returned to Harare from Mazvingo.

Mr Lange told newsmen in Harare this evening that his government will increase humanitarian aid to victims of apartheid. He said failure by the international community to exert pressure on Pretoria for meaningful change will justify those being oppressed taking up arms. The New Zealand prime minister reiterated his government's determination not to take part in nuclear deployment.

Joint News Conference

MB130905 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says New Zealand's tough stand against apartheid is bound to create a basis for closer cooperation with Africa. He said previously New Zealand had always disagreed with Africa because of that country's sporting links with racist South Africa during Sir Robert (Muldorf's) government. The prime minister made these remarks at a joint news conference with the visiting New Zealand government leader, Mr David Lange, yesterday. In contrast to what is being propagated in some quarters, the prime minister said, this visit of Mr Lange to a number of African states, including Zimbabwe, had done tremendous good to Africans. It will now place Africa in a better position to judge New Zealand.

Asked why it was still necessary to extend the state of emergency, Comrade Mugabe said although it would have been better to do without it, there must be some measures to protect the people. He said the government also relies upon the regulations to apprehend political malcontents who want to overthrow it by violent means. Comrade Mugabe explained that in its bid to establish unity in the country, the government had come up against opposition from Dr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party. He said ZAPU had certain elements within ZIPRA which intend to work against the government. He stressed that it is reasonable to have the state of emergency renewed and enforced in order to deal with these people. Referring to the people's desire to have a one-party state, he said ZANU-PF believes that democracy would operate better under a one-party system.

Mr Lange described as insane the situation in the world today where vast sums of money are being spent on perfecting means of destruction while many people, particularly in Africa, are dying due to lack of financial assistance for their development. He disclosed that his country has always been contributing to various organizations which provide humanitarian aid to southern African liberation movements and will continue to do so. Mr Lange said his government will also make its technological expertise available to Africa, and there are possibilities for African students to study in New Zealand.

Lange Promises Increased Aid

MB130906 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, has assured Zimbabweans that his country will increase humanitarian aid to victims of the Pretoria government. Speaking to newsmen in Harare last night, Mr Lange pointed out that failure by the international community to exert pressure on the racist government for meaningful change justifies those being oppressed taking up arms. He said New Zealand will do everything in its power to see that justifiable right and not brutal might triumphs eventually.

Lange Departs

MB131247 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, left Harare today after his 3-day visit to Zimbabwe during which he held bilateral talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Mr Lange was seen off at the Harare International Airport by Comrade Mugabe, cabinet ministers, senior government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps. Speaking to newsmen in Harare yesterday, Mr Lange assured Zimbabweans that his country will increase its humanitarian aid to victims of the Pretoria regime. He pointed out that failure by international community to exert pressure on the racist government for a meaningful change justified those being oppressed taking up arms.

Mr Lange, who has also visited Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Botswana, will later visit Mauritius and the Seychelles before returning to New Zealand.

New White Political Party To Contest Elections

MB140927 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] A new white political party will be fighting the general election in Zimbabwe. Howard Barrell reports.

[Barrell] Observers here believe that it is a certainty that the new political formation, known as the Independent Zimbabwe Group, will hand out a thrashing to Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe in the battle for the 20 white seats. A good number of members of the group are either former supporters or members of parliament of Smith's party and do not differ much politically with the Old White Horse of Rhodesian politics.

The 28 include 11 of the 13 white Independent members of parliament, and several representatives of big commercial, industrial, and farming interests. Their leader is Zimbabwe's chicken magnate, Bill Irvine. Observers expect them to win the great majority of the 20 white seats, but what is unclear is whether they will try to, or achieve, the unseating of one of Zimbabwe's two full white [as heard] cabinet ministers, Chris Andersen. Andersen used to be their spokesman but was ditched for being too liberal, and is now very close to Mugabe.